UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/1991/69
30 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH/
FRENCH/SPANISH

Second regular session of 1991

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes on the work of its first special session

(18 March 1991)

	لجنة سياسات المعونة الغذائية وبرامجها	Distribution: LIMITED CFA: Special Session/3 Released by WFP: 25 March 1991
	WFP COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES	
	PAM COMITE DES POLITIQUES ET PROGRAMMES D'AIDE ALIMENTAIRE	
	PMA COMITE DE POLITICAS Y PROGRAMAS DE AYUDA ALIMENTARIA	

Special Session, CFA - Rome, 18 March 1991

REPORT OF THE FIRST SPECIAL SESSION OF THE CFA

TIME AND PLACE OF THE SESSION

1. The First Special Session of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA) of the World Food Programme met at FAO Headquarters in Rome on 18 March 1991. The Special Session was convened pursuant to a decision by the Committee at its Thirtieth Session to consider at a Special Session, in early March 1991, changes in the Basic Documents of the World Food Programme to be proposed by a Working Group on the basis of the recommendations adopted by the Committee at its Thirtieth Session (see document CFA:30/7, paras. 22 and 23) on the governance of the World Food Programme and the relationships between the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Programme.

PARTICIPATION

2. Thirty Members of the Committee were represented.

3. Representatives of governments not Members of the Committee but Members of the United Nations, and of the Food and Agriculture Organization, and representatives of the Holy See, the United Nations specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations, the European Economic Community, and non-governmental organizations also participated in an observer capacity.

4. The list of representatives and observers attending the session is given in Annex VI to this report.

OPENING OF THE SPECIAL SESSION

5. The meeting was opened by the Chairman, Mr. D.D.C. Don Nanjira (Kenya). He welcomed the new and re-elected members of the Committee and expressed appreciation to the outgoing Members for their work. He also welcomed representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and of the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Director.

REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ESTABLISHED BY THE THIRTIETH SESSION OF THE CFA

6. The Special Session had before it the report of the Working Group (document CFA:Special Session/1), which had been adopted by consensus by that Group, containing:

a) draft revised General Regulations for the World Food Programme;
b) draft resolutions forwarding the draft revised General Regulations to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) and the Council of FAO and from ECOSOC and the Council of FAO to the General Assembly of the United Nations and FAO Conference; and

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c) three recommendations concerning the preparation of draft financial regulations for WFP, participation of the Chairman or one of the Vice-Chairmen of the CFA in the FAO Finance Committee deliberations relating to WFP, and the appointment of the Executive Director of WFP.

7. The report of the Working Group was introduced by the Chairman, who had served also as Chairman of the Working Group. After the Chairman's introduction, the Committee agreed to a proposal to amend the recommendations referred to in paragraph 6 of the report of the Working Group to read as indicated in paragraph 9.b) i), ii) and iii) below. The Committee also decided that for purposes of election to the CFA, Cyprus should be listed among the economically developed countries, in accordance with FAO practice.

8. The Committee decided to proceed by adopting, by consensus and as a whole, the recommendations of the Working Group, and then to permit representatives to place on record their observations concerning the report of the Working Group.

DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9. The Committee adopted by consensus, and as a whole, the report of the Working Group and the recommendations contained therein. The decisions and recommendations so taken by the Committee are as follows:

a) Decisions and recommendations for submission to the United Nations and FAO

i) resolution adopted by the CFA transmitting recommendations to ECOSOC and to the FAO Council (see Annex I);
ii) draft resolution transmitted by the CFA to ECOSOC for submission to the General Assembly with appendices (see Annexes II and IV);
iii) draft resolution transmitted by the CFA to the FAO Council for submission to the FAO Conference with appendices (see Annexes III and IV);
iv) Appendix A (United Nations/FAO member states listing for elections for the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes) and Appendix B (draft revised General Regulations for the World Food Programme) to the foregoing draft resolutions (see Annex IV).

b) Other decisions

i) the Committee decided to instruct the Executive Director of WFP to prepare draft WFP financial regulations for approval as soon as possible by the CFA after receiving advice from the ACABQ and the FAO Finance Committee;
ii) the Committee requested that appropriate provision be made for participation by the Chairman of the CFA or one of the Vice-Chairmen in all FAO Finance Committee deliberations dealing with WFP issues;
iii) the Committee decided that, at its Thirty-first Session, in its consultative capacity, it would draw up considerations to be conveyed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO regarding the appointment of the Executive Director. These considerations should take into account the ideas put forward in the Sub-Committee on Governance;
iv) the Committee decided to annex to its report the verbatim records of its Session, containing the observations of its members and of observers on the matter before the Special Session (see Annex V);
v) the Committee decided to entrust the preparation of its report to the WFP Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman.

TIMETABLE FOR THE THIRTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE CFA

10. The Committee agreed that the Thirty-first Session would be held for six days, from 20 to 25 May, which could be extended, if necessary, to the morning of 27 May for the adoption of the report.

ANNEX I

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE CFA

THE COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES,

Recalling its decision at its Twenty-ninth Session to undertake a review of the governance of the World Food Programme and the relationship between the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Food Programme,

Recalling also its deliberations and decisions taken thereon at the Thirtieth Session,

Taking into account the unique nature of WFP as a joint programme of the United Nations and the FAO,

Expressing its appreciation for their valuable work to the members of the Working Group which had been established by the Committee to assist in this review, as well as the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs and representatives of the United Nations, FAO and WFP,

1. Recommends to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and to the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, for endorsement, the draft resolutions and revised General Regulations of the World Food Programme annexed to this resolution;[1]

2. Invites the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization to submit the draft resolutions and the revised General Regulations to the General Assembly of the United Nations and to the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization, as appropriate, for final approval with a view to the entry into force of the revised General Regulations on 1 January 1992.

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[1] See Annexes II, III and IV.

ANNEX II

DRAFT RESOLUTION TRANSMITTED BY THE CFA TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL FOR SUBMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1714 (XVI), 2095 (XX) and 3404 (XXX) concerning the establishment and continuance of the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme,

Recalling further its decision 44/414 of 22 November 1989, its resolution 45/218 of 22 December 1990, and the Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/79 of 27 July 1990 relating to the review of the governance of the World Food Programme,

Having considered decision 1991/.... of the Economic and Social Council made pursuant to a recommendation of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme concerning the governance of the Programme and its relationship with the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

1. Decides, subject to the concurrence of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, that the membership of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes shall be increased from 30 to 42 by the addition of 12 States Members of the United Nations or Nations Members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and that the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization shall elect six additional members each;

2. Decides further, while taking into account the membership criteria laid down in General Assembly resolution 3404(XXX), that Members of the enlarged Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes shall comprise 27 members from developing countries and 15 from more economically developed countries, to be elected from the States listed in Appendix A and in accordance with the following distribution of seats:

a) Eleven from the States in List A of Appendix A,[1] with five States to be elected by the ECOSOC and six States by the FAO Council;
b) Nine from the States in List B of Appendix A, with four States to be elected by the ECOSOC and five States by the FAO Council;[2]
c) Seven from the States in List C of Appendix A, with four States to be elected by the ECOSOC and three States by the FAO Council;
d) Thirteen from the States in List D of Appendix A, with seven States to be elected by the ECOSOC and six States by the FAO Council;
e) Two from the States in List E of Appendix A, with one State to be elected by the ECOSOC and one State by the FAO Council;

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[1] For Appendix A, see Annex IV.
[2] For this purpose, the ECOSOC and the FAO Council will each elect one Member from Group I and three Members from Group II. In addition, the FAO Council will elect one other Member from Groups I and II by rotation.

3. Requests the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1992, to elect six additional members of the CFA. The six additional members shall be elected in accordance with the following distribution and terms of office:

(a) Two Members from the States in List A of Appendix A, one for a term of three years and one for a term of one year;

(b) Two members from the States in List B of Appendix A, one for a term of three years and one for a term of two years;

(c) Two members from the States in List C of Appendix A, one for a term of two years and one for a term of one year;

4. Requests, further, that thereafter the Economic and Social Council elect all members of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, for the election of whom it is responsible, for a term of three years;

5. Decides to approve the Revised General Regulations for the World Food Programme contained in Appendix B[1] as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council at ..... meeting of its ..... Session on ..... 1991 and by the FAO Council at ..... meeting of its ..... Session on 1991;

6. Decides, further, subject to the concurrence of the FAO Conference, that the Revised General Regulations shall come into force on 1 January 1992.

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[1]For Appendix B see Annex IV.

ANNEX III

DRAFT RESOLUTION TRANSMITTED BY THE CFA TO THE FAO COUNCIL FOR SUBMISSION TO THE FAO CONFERENCE

The Conference,

Recalling its resolutions 1/61, 4/65 and 22/75 concerning the establishment and continuance of the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme,

Having considered decision ..... of the FAO Council made pursuant to a recommendation of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme concerning the governance of the Programme and its relationship with the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization,

1. Decides, subject to the concurrence of the General Assembly of the United Nations, that the membership of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes shall be increased from 30 to 42 by the addition of 12 States Members of the United Nations or Nations Members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and that the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations shall elect six additional members each;

2. Decides further, while taking into account the membership criteria laid down in General Assembly resolution 3404(XXX), that Members of the enlarged Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes shall comprise 27 members from developing countries and 15 from more economically developed countries, to be elected from the States listed in Appendix A and in accordance with the following distribution of seats:

a) Eleven from the States in List A of Appendix A,[1] with five States to be elected by the ECOSOC and six States by the FAO Council;
b) Nine from the States in List B of Appendix A, with four States to be elected by the ECOSOC and five States by the FAO Council;[2]
c) Seven from the States in List C of Appendix I, with four States to be elected by the ECOSOC and three States by the FAO Council;
d) Thirteen from the States in List D of Appendix I, with seven States to be elected by the ECOSOC and six States by the FAO Council;
e) Two from the States in List E of Appendix I, with one State to be elected by the ECOSOC and one State by the FAO Council;

3. Requests the FAO Council, at its 101st session, in addition to the regular election of five members of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, also to elect six additional members. The six additional members shall be elected in accordance with the following distribution and terms of office:

(a) One member from the States in List A of Appendix A, for a term of one year;

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[1] For Appendix A see Annex IV.
[2] For this purpose, the ECOSOC and the FAO Council will each elect one Member from Group I and three Members from Group II. In addition, the FAO Council will elect one other Member from Groups I and II by rotation.

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(b) Three members from the States in List B of Appendix A, one for a term of three years, one for a term of two years and one for a term of one year;

(c) One member from the States in List C of Appendix A, for a term of two years;

(d) One member from the States in List E of Appendix A, for a term of three years.

4. Requests that thereafter the FAO Council elect all members of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, for the election of whom it is responsible, for a term of three years;

5. Decides to approve the Revised General Regulations for the World Food Programme contained in Appendix B[1] as endorsed by the FAO Council at ..... meeting of its ..... Session on ..... 1991 and by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations at ..... meeting of its ..... Session on 1991;

6. Decides, further, subject to the concurrence of the General Assembly of the United Nations, that the Revised General Regulations shall come into force on 1 January 1992.

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[1]For Appendix B see Annex IV.

ANNEX IV

APPENDICES TO THE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS CONTAINED IN ANNEXES II AND III

APPENDIX A

UNITED NATIONS/FAO MEMBER STATES LISTINGS FOR ELECTIONS FOR THE COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES (CFA) OF WFP*

1. DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

States: 125

CFA seats: 27 (14 to be elected by the FAO Council and 13 by the ECOSOC of the United Nations on the following basis)

List A

States: 51

CFA seats: 11 (six to be elected by the FAO Council and five by the ECOSOC of the United Nations)

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Sudan
Swaziland
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

List B

States: 41

CFA seats: 9 (the FAO Council and the ECOSOC of the United Nations each to elect one Member State from Group I and three Member Nations from Group II. The FAO Council to elect one Member Nation, by rotation, from Groups I and II)

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* In the event of a change in the membership of the United Nations or the FAO, the appropriate change will be made by the Secretariats of the United Nations and FAO respectively after the necessary consultations with Member States.

Group I

States: 13

Afghanistan
Bahrain
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syrian Arab Republic
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

Group II

States: 28

Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China
Cook Islands
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Fiji
India
Indonesia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Malaysia
Maldives
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nepal
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Republic of Korea
Samoa
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Thailand
Tonga
Vanuatu
Viet Nam

List C

States: 33

CFA Seats: 7 (three to be elected by the FAO Council and four by the ECOSOC of the United Nations)

Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Uruguay
Venezuela

2. ECONOMICALLY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

States: 38

CFA Seats: 15 (seven to be elected by the FAO Council and eight by the ECOSOC of the United Nations on the following basis)

List D

States: 28

CFA Seats: 13 (six to be elected by the FAO Council and seven by the ECOSOC of the United Nations)

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Cyprus
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

List E

States: 10

CFA Seats: 2 (one each to be elected by the FAO Council and the ECOSOC of the United Nations)

Albania
Bulgaria
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Czechoslovakia
Hungary
Poland
Romania
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Yugoslavia

APPENDIX B

DRAFT REVISED GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

GENERAL REGULATIONS	REVISED GENERAL REGULATIONS
Arrangements and procedures for the establishment and operation of the UN/FAO World Food Programme	**Arrangements and procedures for the establishment and operation of the UN/FAO World Food Programme**
In pursuance of the provisions of the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 1714 (xvi), 2095 (xx), 3348 (xxix) and 3404 (xxx) and Resolutions Nos. 1/61, 4/65 and 22/75 of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the following are the detailed procedures and arrangements for the World Food Programme as approved by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and the Council of FAO.[1]	*In pursuance of the provisions of the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 1714 (XVI), 2095 (XX), 3348 (XXIX), 3404 (XXX) and ..... Resolutions Nos. 1/61, 4/65, 22/75 and ..... of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the following are the detailed procedures and arrangements for the World Food Programme as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and the Council of FAO.*[1A]
[1] These revised General Regulations were approved by the FAO Council at its 72nd Session in November 1977, and by ECOSOC at the second meeting of its Organizational Session for 1978 (January 1978).	[1A] (These revised General Regulations were endorsed by ECOSOC at ..... and by the FAO Council at ..... They entered into force on 1 January 1992 in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations General Assembly resolution ..... and the FAO Conference resolution ....).
Part A	**Part A**
GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA	**GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA**
1. In accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and FAO Conference, the World Food Programme (hereinafter referred to as "the Programme"), which was established on an experimental basis in 1962 and extended on a regular basis in 1966, shall continue its activities on the basis of the present regulations and in the light of the periodic reviews which will take place before the end of the successive pledging periods.	1. **(No change)**
2. Having regard to the functions of the United Nations in the general field of economic and social development, and the special responsibilities of FAO in securing improvements in nutrition and in the efficiency of food production and distribution, the Programme is undertaken jointly by the United Nations and FAO in cooperation with other interested United Nations agencies and appropriate intergovernmental bodies.	2. **(No change)**
Contributions	**Contributions**
3. (a) (i) All contributions to the Programme shall be on a voluntary basis. They shall generally be pledged	3. (a) (i) All contributions to the Programme shall be on a voluntary basis. They shall generally be pledged

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at conferences convened jointly by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO approximately one year before the commencement of the pledging period to which they relate, and shall aim at such total as may from time to time be set by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the FAO Conference for such pledging periods as may be determined by the aforementioned bodies. They may be pledged by countries in the form of appropriate commodities, acceptable services (including transport and other services) and cash, aiming at cash and services components amounting in the aggregate to at least one third of the total contributions. Contributions may also be accepted from intergovernmental bodies, other public sources as well as appropriate non-governmental sources, in commodities, services or cash.

(ii) Countries participating in the international emergency reserve should, pending the establishment of a world food grain reserve, indicate to the Programme, over and above their regular pledges to the Programme, availabilities of primarily food grains or of cash contributions which might be called upon for emergency food aid purposes, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3362 (S-VII). Developing countries not in a position to make contributions in cash or in kind to the reserve should, where possible, indicate their willingness to make interest-free loans of commodities to be used by the Programme.

(iii) Appropriate commodities and acceptable services shall be determined from time to time by discussions between contributors and the Executive Director in the light of operational needs.

(b) Commodity pledges may be made either in monetary terms or in terms of fixed physical quantities of specified commodities. In the latter case, a nominal value will be placed on the commodity pledge by the Executive Director at the time of pledging, based on world market prices or the nearest approximation to the world market prices at the time. This nominal value

at conferences convened jointly by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO, and shall aim at such total as may from time to time be set by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the FAO Conference for such pledging periods as may be determined by the aforementioned bodies. They may be pledged by countries in the form of appropriate commodities, acceptable services (including transport and other services) and cash, aiming at cash and services components amounting in the aggregate to at least one third of the total contributions. Contributions may also be accepted from intergovernmental bodies, other public sources as well as appropriate non-governmental sources, in commodities, services or cash.

(ii) Countries participating in the International Emergency *Food* Reserve *(IEFR)* should, pending the establishment of a world food grain reserve, indicate to the Programme, over and above their regular pledges to the Programme, availabilities of primarily food grains or of cash contributions which might be called upon for emergency food aid purposes, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3362 (S-VII). Developing countries not in a position to make contributions in cash or in kind to the reserve should, where possible, indicate their willingness to make interest-free loans of commodities to be used by the Programme.

(iii) Appropriate commodities and acceptable services shall be determined from time to time by discussions between contributors and the Executive Director in the light of operational needs *taking into account the need to avoid unsustainable changes in consumption patterns in the recipient countries.*

(b) Commodity pledges may be made either in monetary terms or in terms of fixed physical quantities of specified commodities. *In respect of quantity pledges or where a pledge made in monetary terms is subsequently translated into commodities, in whole or in part, these shall be recorded both at the time when commodities are pledged, as well as the time when commodities are received by*

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will be adjusted at the time of each delivery of a commodity to conform to the world market price, or the nearest approximation to the world market price, at the time. All commodities delivered to the Programme will be valued at world market prices, or the nearest approximation to world market prices, at the time of delivery. Contributions of acceptable services shall be valued either at world market prices, or the nearest approximation to the world market prices, or, where a service is of a local character, at the price contracted for by the Executive Director.

the Programme at a value based on the world market prices, at the Food Aid Convention (FAC) price or at the donor's invoice price as may be applicable. Contributions of acceptable services shall be valued either at world market prices, or, ~~where~~ the service is of a local character, at the price contracted for by the Executive Director.

(c) (i) Pledged contributions of commodities and services shall be held available for commitment for the purposes of the Programme until the end of the pledging period. Should unforeseen circumstances, such as domestic crop failure, arise, a donor country may, in consultation with the Executive Director, defer delivery of any part of the commodities pledged, or substitute other commodities therefor, provided that the commodities concerned have not yet been committed to recipient countries. After appropriate notice has been given, cash in convertible currencies of equal value to the portion of the commodity pledge withdrawn may be substituted therefor. The Executive Director shall keep donor countries informed of contemplated and final commitments of commodities and services pledged by them. Pledged commodities which have been committed shall be held in the contributing country until called for by the Executive Director, and then delivered at export ports free on board at the cost of the contributing country. Any committed commodities remaining undelivered by the end of the period for which they have been pledged shall remain available for delivery for such extended period as may be agreed upon in consultation between the Executive Director and the donor country. Committed services shall be treated in the same manner.

(c) (i) No change

(ii) In agreement with the Executive Director, cash in convertible currencies may be substituted for pledged services which have not been committed by the Programme.

(ii) No change

(iii) Any participating government which initially pledges more than one third of its total contributions

(iii) Any participating government which initially pledges more than one third of its total contributions

in cash and/or services may, in agreement with the Executive Director, at any time during the pledging period offer appropriate commodities up to a value limit of two thirds of its total initially pledged contributions. To the extent that such additional commodities are utilized by the Executive Director, their value at prevailing world market prices, or the nearest approximation to world market prices, shall be offset against any unpaid portion of the country's initial pledge.	in cash and/or services may, in agreement with the Executive Director, at any time during the pledging period offer appropriate commodities up to a value limit of two thirds of its total initially pledged contributions. To the ~~extent~~ that such additional commodities are utilized by the Executive Director, their value based on the world market prices, at the Food Aid Convention (FAC) price or at the donor's invoice price, as may be applicable, shall be offset against any unpaid portion of the country's initial pledge.
(d) Cash contributions to the Programme shall be made in convertible currencies. In exceptional circumstances, however, developing countries may, with the agreement of the Executive Director, make cash contributions in non-convertible currencies.	(d) No change
(e) Countries shall, with regard to each pledging period, pay their cash contributions in equal annual instalments, except as otherwise agreed with the Executive Director.	(e) No change
(f) The annual instalment of cash pledges shall be paid for each year of the pledging period to which it relates within 60 days after the beginning of the country's fiscal year. Countries which for domestic, legal and budgetary reasons are not in a position to meet this time limit may announce at the Pledging Conference the times at which they intend to make their cash contributions available to the Programme.	(f) No change
Part B	**Part B**
TYPES AND FIELDS OF ACTIVITY	**TYPES AND FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**
4. The Programme shall, on request, provide assistance for:	4. (a) No change
(a) implementing projects, using food as an aid to economic and social development, particularly when related to feeding and improving the nutritional condition of the most vulnerable and neediest groups, increasing agricultural production and productivity fostering labour-intensive projects and promoting rural employment and welfare, and human resources development; and such other projects, including regional projects, as may be approved by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes referred to in paragraph	

7(a). Special emphasis should be given to projects in the neediest countries;	
(b) meeting emergency food needs; and	(b) *meeting emergency food needs* and the logistic support thereof; and
(c) promoting world food security in accordance with the recommendations made to it by the United Nations and the FAO.	(c) No change
5. (a) For meeting emergency food needs, a portion of the resources of the Programme shall be reserved each year for use by the Director-General of FAO. The amounts to be reserved shall be determined by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes from time to time in accordance with changing circumstances. In cases of special needs, the Committee may, at the request of the Executive Director, in consultation with the Director-General of FAO, allocate further amounts for use by the Director-General to meet emergency food needs. Any unused balance of the emergency allocation shall return to the general resources of the Programme at the end of each year.	5. (a) A portion of the resources of the Programme shall be reserved each year for meeting emergency food needs. The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") shall determine the amounts to be reserved and the criteria for their use. In cases of special needs, the Committee may allocate additional amounts for emergency food needs, at the request of the Executive Director after consultation with the Secretary-General and the Director-General. Any unused balance of the emergency allocation shall return to the general resources of the Programme at the end of each year.
(b) The Programme shall, within the framework of emergency assistance cooperation in the United Nations system and in accordance with appropriate recommendations of the United Nations and FAO, seek to ensure coordination of emergency food assistance.	(b) No change
6. The Programme may, upon request, arrange for the purchase and the transport of food and for the monitoring of its distribution, on behalf of bilateral donors or UN agencies, for emergency relief and other food aid operations. The Programme should be reimbursed for such services according to procedures agreed upon with the donors or agencies concerned on the basis of criteria approved by the Committee.	6. The Programme may, upon request, arrange for the purchase and the transport of food and related non-food items and for the monitoring of their distribution, on behalf of bilateral donors or the United Nations agencies, for emergency relief and other food aid operations. The Programme should be reimbursed for such services according to procedures agreed upon with the donors or agencies concerned on the basis of criteria approved by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes.
Part C	**Part C**
ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT	ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND LEGAL CAPACITY
	Headquarters of the World Food Programme
	6. (bis) The Headquarters of the Programme shall be in Rome, Italy.

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7. The organs of the World Food Programme shall be:	7. The organs of the World Food Programme shall be:
(a) a Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") jointly established by the United Nations and FAO and composed of 30 States Members of the United Nations or Member Nations of FAO;	(a) the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes jointly established by the United Nations and FAO and ~~composed~~ of forty-two (42) *States Members of the United Nations or Member Nations of FAO*, twenty-seven (27) of whom should be developing countries, and fifteen (15) from more economically developed States Members or Member Nations.
(b) a Secretariat located at FAO Headquarters in Rome and reporting to both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO.	(b) a Secretariat comprising an Executive Director and such staff as the Programme may require.
	7. (bis) (a) The Programme, which is in legal terms a joint subsidiary body of the United Nations and FAO, shall, drawing on the legal personality of the United Nations and FAO, have legal capacity:
	(i) to contract;
	(ii) to acquire and dispose of movable and immovable property;
	(iii) to be party to judicial proceedings.
	(b) Any liability arising from the exercise of the legal capacity referred to above shall be met by the Programme from its own funds and shall not constitute a liability on other funds of the United Nations or FAO.
Powers and functions of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes	Powers and functions of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes
8. Intergovernmental supervision of the Progamme shall be exercised by the Committee.	8. The Committee shall, within the framework of the Basic Texts, exercise the responsibility for the intergovernmental supervision and direction of the Programme, including food aid policy, administration, operations, funds and finances, and shall carry out such other responsibilities as are conferred upon it in the present General Regulations.
9. (a) The Committee shall help evolve and coordinate short-term and longer term food aid policies recommended by the World Food Conference. It shall, in particular:	9. (a) No change
(i) provide general guidance on the policy, administration and operation of the World Food Programme;	*Old (i) deleted as this provision is now covered by General Regulation 8*

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(ii) provide a forum for intergovernmental consultations on national and international food aid programmes and policies;	(i) No change
(iii) review periodically general trends in food aid requirements and food aid availabilities;	(ii) No change
(iv) recommend to governments, through the World Food Council, improvements in food aid policies and programmes on such matters as programme priorities, commodity composition of food aid and other related subjects;	(iii) No change
(v) formulate proposals for more effective coordination of multilateral, bilateral an non-governmental food aid programmes, including emergency food aid;	(iv) No change
(vi) review periodically the implementation of the recommendations made by the World Food Conference on food aid policies.	(v) No change
(b) With regard to the operation of the Programme, the Committee shall examine and approve projects submitted to it by the Executive Director. In respect of the approval of projects, however, it may delegate to the Executive Director such authority as it may specify. It shall examine and approve the administrative and project budgets of the Programme. It shall review the administration and execution of approved projects and other activities of the Programme.	(b) No change
10. The Committee shall report annually to the Economic and Social Council and the Council of Food and Agriculture Organization. It shall also submit periodic and special reports to the World Food Council.	10. No change
11. (a) The Committee shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure. These Rules shall, *inter alia*, provide that decisions of the Committee on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. Important questions shall include questions of policy, the approval of projects and the allocation of resources. Doubts, if any, as to what are important questions shall be resolved through a majority vote of the members present and voting. Similarly,	11. (a) No change

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decisions of the Committee on questions other than important questions shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.	
(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Regulation 11(a) above, the Rules of Procedure may, with respect to the approval of projects, make provision for such approval being obtained by correspondence between sessions of the Committee.	(b) No change
(c) The Rules of Procedure shall also make provision for inviting States Members of the United Nations or Member Nations of FAO that are not members of the Committee to participate in its deliberations.	(c) No change
12. The Committee shall normally hold regular sessions twice a year and such special sessions as it considers necessary, or on the call of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO in consultation with the Executive Director of the Programme, or on request submitted in writing by at least one third of the members of the Committee.	12. The Committee shall normally hold regular sessions twice a year and such special sessions as it considers necessary, or on request submitted in writing by at least one third of the members of the Committee, or on the call of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO <u>after consultation with the Executive Director, or on the call of the Executive Director after consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO.</u>
13. The Committee shall ensure, in the programmes under its supervision, that:	13. No change
(a) In accordance with the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal and with the consultative procedures established by the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP), and in conformity with the United Nations General Assembly resolution 1496 (XV), particularly paragraph 9, commercial markets and normal and developing trade are neither interfered with nor disrupted.	(a) No change
(b) The agricultural economy in recipient countries is adequately safeguarded with respect both to its domestic markets and the effective development of food production.	(b) The agricultural economy in recipient countries is adequately safeguarded with respect both to its domestic markets and the effective development of food production <u>and trade.</u>
(c) Due consideration is given to safeguarding normal commercial practices in respect of acceptable services.	(c) No change
<u>WFP Secretariat</u>	<u>WFP Secretariat</u>
14. (a) The Programme shall be administered by a Secretariat, headed by an Executive Director.	14. (a) <u>The Secretariat of the Programme shall be headed by an Executive Director, who shall be responsible and</u>

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	accountable to the Committee for the administration of the Programme.
(b) The Executive Director shall be appointed, for a term of five years, by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO after consultation with the Committee.	(b) No change
(c) The Executive Director shall be responsible for servicing the Committee.	(c) The Executive Director shall be responsible for servicing the Committee and its subsidiary organs.
(d) The Executive Director shall operate through three divisions, subject to such modifications as may from time to time be approved by the Committee.	Old (d) Deleted
(e) The Executive Director shall be responsible for the staffing and organization of the Secretariat. The selection and appointment of senior officials shall be made in agreement with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO.	(d) The Executive Director shall be responsible for the staffing and organization of the Secretariat. The selection and appointment of senior officials above the level of D2 shall be made in agreement with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO.
(f) Every effort shall be made to keep the cost of management and administration of the Programme to a minimum consistent with the maintenance of efficiency.	(e) No change
(g) General financial and administrative services shall be provided on a reimbursable basis through the regular FAO Administration Department, and to this end the Executive Director shall rely to the fullest extent possible on the existing staff and facilities of FAO, within the context of sub-paragraph (f) above.	(f) The Executive Director, where appropriate, shall rely to the fullest extent possible on the administrative, financial and other services of the United Nations and FAO on a reimbursable basis, within the context of sub-paragraph 14(e) above.
(h) For other services the Programme shall rely to the maximum extent feasible on the existing staff and facilities of FAO, the United Nations and other intergovernmental agencies within the context of sub-paragraph (f) above. The additional cost involved shall be reimbursed from the Programme's resources.	(g) Further in the context of sub-paragraph 14(e), the Programme shall make extensive use of the technical services of FAO, including its services regarding global information and early warning systems for the assessment of food situations and needs and project development and evaluation, as well as of the technical services of the United Nations and other agencies of the United Nations system on a reimbursable basis.
(i) The representative of the Programme in each recipient country shall be the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme or the Regional Representative of the United Nations Development Programme, as	(g bis) Old (i) No change

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the case may be. The Programme field staff stationed in a recipient country shall form part of his office.	
(j) The Executive Director shall administer the staff of the Programme in accordance with FAO Staff Regulations and Rules and such special rules proposed by the Executive Director as may be approved by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO.	(h) The Executive Director shall administer the staff of the Programme in accordance with FAO Staff Regulations and Rules and such special rules as may be established by the Executive Director in agreement with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO.
	(i) Without prejudice to the authority of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO, the Executive Director shall generally represent the Programme and perform such functions as may be conferred on the Executive Director or on the Secretariat under any agreements concluded by the United Nations and FAO on behalf of the Programme with States or intergovernmental organizations, and under project and emergency operation agreements provided for in General Regulations 20 and 21.
Part D	**Part D**
PROCEDURES	**PROCEDURES**
Eligibility for assistance	**Eligibility for assistance**
15. All States Members of the United Nations or Members or Associate Members of any specialized agency or of the IAEA shall be eligible to submit requests for consideration by the Programme.[2]	15. All States Members of the United Nations or Members or Associate Members of any specialized agency or of the IAEA shall be eligible to submit requests for consideration by the Programme.[2] The Programme may also provide humanitarian relief assistance at the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. WFP assistance in such exceptional cases shall be fully coordinated with the United Nations system and NGO efforts in the areas concerned.
[2] The following interpretative statement relating to this provision was endorsed by the UN Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council, when they respectively approved the present text of the General Regulations: "The Programme may also consider other requests, including those from liberation movements recognized by the United Nations and the OAU, implemented with the agreement of the host countries, that are in conformity with specific resolutions of the United Nations and FAO, that meet the aims of WFP, the implementation being carried out in accordance with the criteria and procedures of the Programme, as appropriate."	[2] This sentence is subject to an interpretative statement which was endorsed by the UN Economic and Social Council at the second meeting of its Organizational Session for 1978 (January 1978) and by the FAO Council at its 72nd Session in November 1977. The statement reads as follows: "The Programme may also consider other requests, including those from liberation movements recognized by the United Nations and the OAU, implemented with the agreement of the host countries, that are in conformity with specific resolutions of the United Nations and FAO, that meet the aims of WFP, the implementation being carried out in accordance with the criteria and procedures of the Programme, as appropriate."

General responsibilities of the Executive Director	**General responsibilities of the Executive Director**
16. (a) The Executive Director shall be responsible for assuring that projects to be implemented are sound, carefully planned and directed toward valid objectives, for assuring the mobilization of the necessary technical and administrative skills, and for assessing the ability of recipient countries to carry out the projects. He shall be responsible for assuring supply of commodities and acceptable services as agreed. However, he has the responsibility to seek, in consultation with the recipient government, correction of any inadequacies in project operation, and may withdraw assistance in the event essential corrections are not made.	16. (a) **No change**
(b) In order to enable the Committee to obtain a comprehensive view of the development of the Programme, the Executive Director, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO, shall prepare once a year a report indicating activities under way, new activities to be undertaken, priorities and results of completed projects and their evaluation, and shall submit this report for the consideration and approval of the Committee.	(b) **No change**
(c) To assure a prompt response to requests for emergency assistance, the Executive Director may, as appropriate, borrow commodities from other projects assisted by the Programme in the country or in neighbouring countries, or from other sources such as cooperating non-governmental programmes.	(c) **No change**
(d) The Executive Director shall be responsible for making the optimum use of available resources in commodities, cash and acceptable services. To this end he may use cash resources to purchase commodities to the maximum extent possible from developing countries, and shall report such purchases to the Committee.	(d) **No change**
Cooperation of the Programme with the United Nations and FAO and with other agencies and organizations	**Cooperation of the Programme with the United Nations and FAO and with other agencies and organizations**
17. (a) In all stages of the development of its activities, the Programme shall, as appropriate, consult with and seek advice and cooperation from	17. (a) **No change**

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the United Nations and FAO. It shall also operate in close liaison with appropriate United Nations agencies and United Nations operating programmes, as well as with regional intergovernmental organizations and bilateral programmes. Interested and cooperating international agencies and bodies shall be invited to send representatives to attend meetings of the Committee. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO, shall give special attention to developing these and other means of cooperation with these agencies and organizations, and shall report to the Committee on the progress made.	
(b) The Programme shall ensure that its assistance be associated with material, financial and technical assistance provided through other multilateral programmes and shall seek similar coordination with bilateral programmes.	(b) No change
(c) Non-governmental organizations shall be encouraged, where and as appropriate, to cooperate with the Programme and to support its activities.	(c) No change
<u>Development and operation of projects, and emergency operations</u>	<u>Development and operation of projects, and emergency operations</u>
<u>Initiation of projects</u>	<u>Initiation of projects</u>
18. (a) Governments desiring to establish food aid programmes or projects assisted by the Programme shall present their requests in the form indicated by the Executive Director. Prior to the submission of the project application, the knowledge, skills and experience of locally available technicians, including those of the United Nations, FAO, the Programme and other United Nations organizations, should be drawn on to the extent feasible and necessary for the purpose of assuring maximum refinement and improvement in the project plans at the earliest possible stage, particularly with reference to the administrative and technical aspects thereof. Requests shall normally be presented through the UNDP Resident Representatives, who shall keep the FAO Country Representatives and, as appropriate, the representatives of other United Nations agencies fully informed.	18. (a) Governments desiring to establish food aid programmes or projects assisted by the Programme shall present their requests in the form indicated by the Executive Director. Prior to the submission of the project application, the knowledge, skills and experience of locally available technicians, including those of the United Nations, FAO, the Programme and other United Nations organizations, should be drawn on to the extent feasible and necessary for the purpose of assuring maximum refinement and improvement in the project plans at the earliest possible stage, particularly with reference to the administrative and technical aspects thereof. Requests shall normally be presented through the UNDP Resident Representatives, <u>in their capacity as the Programme representatives,</u> who shall keep the FAO Country Representatives and, as appropriate, the representatives of other United Nations agencies fully informed.

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(b) All projects should have a clear relationship with the recipient country's development plans and/or priorities and should include, as appropriate, a significant input of the recipient government's resources. The Programme should also be assured that all efforts will be made, as feasible and appropriate, to have the objectives of the projects pursued once the operations of the Programme have been phased out.	(b) **No change**
(c) The Executive Director shall, upon receipt of requests, proceed to appraise them, and, in doing so, consult with and seek advice and cooperation from the United Nations, FAO and other interested and cooperating international agencies and bodies according to their respective fields of competence.	(c) **No change**
(d) The Executive Director may also, if necessary, dispatch a survey team to examine the project on the spot in consultation with the country concerned. Such a team should normally include officers of the United Nations and FAO and, where appropriate, also officers of such other United Nations agencies as may be directly concerned and agree to participate in the field investigation.	(d) **No change**
(e) Recipient countries should, as far as feasible, provide the Executive Director with any relevant information on other aid programmes that would assist the Programme in coordinating its activities with such other programmes. When this is not possible, the donor countries or organizations may supply the relevant information.	(e) **No change**
Initiation of emergency operations	**Initiation of emergency operations**
19. Governments desiring food assistance to meet emergency food needs shall present a request to the Director-General of FAO. Such requests should contain the basic information required about the situation. The Director-General of FAO will request the Executive Director of the Programme to examine it. The Director-General of FAO will decide upon the request, taking into account the recommendation of the Executive Director of the Programme.	19. (a) Governments desiring food assistance to meet emergency food needs shall present a request **containing the basic information relating thereto, to the representative of the Programme in the country concerned, as referred to in General Regulation 14(g bis), who shall transmit it to the Executive Director.**
	(b) The Executive Director shall examine the request and, after close consultation with FAO and as required with the United Nations and relevant agencies,

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	decide upon such requests up to the level of the authority delegated to him by the Committee to approve development projects. In cases exceeding this level, after due consultation between the Programme, FAO and as required with the United Nations and relevant agencies, approval shall be accorded jointly by the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Director.
Project agreements	Project agreements
20. (a) Upon approval of a proposed project by the Committee or by the Executive Director on its behalf, an agreement shall be prepared by the Executive Director in consultation with the government concerned. All such agreements shall indicate the terms and conditions on which the proposed activities are to be carried out; the supplementary aid to be provided by other agencies or institutions; the obligations of the government with respect to the utilization of the commodities supplied, including the use and control of any local currencies generated from their sale, and with respect to the arrangements made for their storage, internal transportation and distribution; the responsibility of the government for all expenses incurred from the point of delivery, including the cost of import duties, taxes, levies, dues and wharfage; and such other relevant terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon as necessary for the execution and subsequent evaluation of the project. Such agreement shall safeguard the Programme's right to observe all phases of project operation from the receipt of commodities in the country to final utilization; provide for audits as necessary; and allow the Programme to suspend or withdraw assistance in case of serious non-compliance. It shall also provide for the collection of data on the manner of food distribution and its effects on the improvement of the nutritional status and the economic and social development of the country on a longer-term basis; for the maintenance of complete records, including transport and storage documents, concerning the utilization of assistance from the Programme; and for the communication of such records to the Programme upon request.	20. (a) No change
(b) Agreements may provide for projects under which assistance from the Programme would be available for a maximum	(b) No change

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period of five years, provided that such agreements also carry the qualification that their full execution beyond the relevant pledging period is conditional upon resources becoming available.	
(c) Project agreements shall be signed by the representative of the recipient country and by the Executive Director, or his representative, on behalf of the Programme.	(c) No change
Emergency operation agreements	**Emergency operation agreements**
21. Upon approval of an emergency operation by the Director-General of FAO, an agreement, which may be in the form of an exchange of letters, shall be concluded forthwith between the Executive Director and the recipient government.	21. Upon approval of an emergency operation **in accordance with the provisions of General Regulation 19,** an agreement, which may be in the form of an exchange of letters, shall be concluded forthwith between the Executive Director and the recipient government.
Implementation of projects	**Implementation of projects**
22. (a) The primary responsibility for project execution shall rest with the recipient country, in accordance with the provisions of the project agreement. The Executive Director shall, however, be responsible for supervision and assistance in execution, shall take the necessary measures for this purpose and shall utilize the services of the United Nations and FAO and, where appropriate, other organizations, under such arrangements as may be agreed upon.	22. (a) No change
(b) Costs of unloading and internal transport, and of any necessary technical and administrative supervision, shall be borne by the recipient government. However, this condition may be waived by the Executive Director in exceptional cases, where he is satisfied that a government is unable to meet these costs out of its own resources, or to arrange that they be met from sources other than the Programme.	(b) No change
(c) Commodities shall be delivered to the recipient country as grants without payment. If such commodities are sold internally for local currency, the proceeds thereof shall be used for the particular purposes and activities specified in the agreement.	(c) No change
(d) Before accepting a project which requires additional external technical or financial assistance to make such a project feasible, the Executive Director shall assure himself	(d) No change

that such assistance is available. It shall be the responsibility of the recipient country to obtain and arrange for such additional assistance as may be available from multilateral and other sources.

(e) As agreements are carried into effect, recipient governments shall give full cooperation so as to enable authorized personnel of the programme to observe operations from time to time, to ascertain their effects, and to carry out evaluations of the results of the projects. Any final reports prepared shall be submitted to the recipient countries concerned for their comments, and subsequently to the Committee, together with any such comments.

(e) **No change**

(f) The Programme, in making arrangements for the evaluation of projects, shall seek the assistance of the United Nations and FAO and, as appropriate, of other interested and cooperating agencies and bodies to carry out an analytical review of the implementation of projects, including an assessment of the technical progress made and, when practicable, of the effect of assistance from the Programme on the economic and social development of the country.

(f) **No change**

Implementation of emergency operations

23. (a) Paragraphs 22(a), (b) and (c) above are applicable to the implementation of emergency operations.

Implementation of emergency operations

23. (a) **Regulations** 22(a), (b) and (c) above are applicable to the implementation of emergency operations.

(b) The recipient government shall report as may be provided for in the agreement between the Executive Director and the government on the progress of distribution of WFP commodities.

(b) **No change**

(c) As agreements are carried into effect, recipient governments shall give full cooperation so as to enable authorized personnel of the Programme to observe operations from time to time, to ascertain their effects, and to carry out evaluations of the results. The Executive Director shall submit reports to the CFA on emergency operations.

(c) **No change**

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Safeguarding exporters, international trade, and producers in recipient countries	**Safeguarding exporters, international trade, and producers in recipient countries**
24. In the assessment of prospective economic and social development projects, and in their implementation and subsequent evaluation, full consideration shall be given to the prospective and actual effect of the project upon local food production, including possible ways and means of increasing such production, and upon the markets for agricultural products produced in the country.	24. **No change**
25. Adequate consideration shall also be given to safeguarding commercial markets and the normal and developing trade of exporting countries in accordance with the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal, as well as safeguarding normal commercial practices in respect of acceptable services used by the Programme.	25. **No change**
26. As a means of safeguarding commercial markets, the Executive Director shall comply with the following requirements:	26. **No change**
(a) At an early stage in the preparation of a project which may be of such significance as to threaten to interfere with or disrupt commercial markets or normal and developing trade, he shall consult with the countries likely to be affected.	(a) **No change**
(b) He shall also inform the chairman of the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems of such preparations.	(b) **No change**
(c) If questions concerning any proposed project are raised before the Consultative Sub-Committee, its views should be promptly reported to the Executive Director, who shall take them into account before proceeding with the project.	(c) **No change**
(d) To facilitate the consideration of policies within the field of surplus disposal, he shall make available to the Consultative Sub-Committee documents relevant to these subjects prepared by the Programme.	(d) **No change**

Part E

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

27. The Director-General of FAO shall establish a Trust Fund under Financial Regulation 6.7 of FAO, to which all contributions to the Programme shall be credited and from which the cost of administration and operation of the Programme shall be met.

28. The financial operations of the Programme shall be carried out insofar as possible under the existing Financial Regulations of FAO. The Director-General of FAO, in consultation with the Executive Director, the FAO Finance Committee and the United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), shall develop, for the approval of the Committee, such additional financial procedures as are necessary to meet the special needs for the administration of the Programme.

29. The biennial budget of the Programme shall be reviewed by the FAO Finance Committee and by the ACABQ, and submitted together with their reports to the Committee for approval. Supplementary budget estimates may, in exceptional circumstances, be prepared and reviewed to the extent feasible under the same procedure before submission to the Committee for approval. The financial reports of the programme shall be submitted to the FAO Finance Committee and to the ACABQ. After review by the FAO Finance Committee and by the ACABQ, if the latter so desires, they shall be submitted with any comments which these committees might wish to make to the Committee for approval.

Part E

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

27. (a) All contributions to the Programme shall be credited to the World Food Programme Fund (hereinafter referred to as "the Fund") established by the Director-General of FAO under Regulation 6.7 of the Financial Regulations of FAO, from which the cost of administration and operation of the Programme shall be met.

(b) The Committee shall exercise full intergovernmental supervision and scrutiny of all aspects of the Fund.

(c) The Executive Director shall have complete responsibility and shall be accountable to the Committee for the operation and administration of the Fund, including audited accounts.

(d) In all matters relating to the finances of the Programme, the Committee shall draw on the advice of the United Nations *Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) and the Finance Committee of FAO.*

(e) The Committee shall establish Financial Regulations to govern the management of the Fund. These Regulations shall be proposed by the Executive Director and approved by the Committee after receiving advice from the ACABQ and the FAO Finance Committee.

(New Regulation 27 substitutes old Regulations 27 and 28).

28. The biennial budget of the Programme shall be reviewed by the FAO Finance Committee and by the United Nations ACABQ, and submitted together with their reports to the Committee for approval. Supplementary budget estimates may, in exceptional circumstances, be prepared and reviewed to the extent feasible under the same procedure before submission to the Committee for approval. The financial reports of the programme shall be submitted to the FAO Finance Committee and to the ACABQ. After review by the FAO Finance Committee and by the ACABQ, if the latter so desires, they shall be submitted with any comments which these committees might wish to make to the Committee for approval.

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Part F

STUDIES

30. The Executive Director may undertake, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO, studies of problems related to the effective operations of the Programme and such other functions as may be given to it.

31. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO, shall arrange for expert studies to be undertaken, as needed, to aid in the consideration of the future development of multilateral food programmes. In developing these studies, he shall arrange for as much as possible of the investigations to be made as part of the regular staff activities of FAO and the United Nations, and of other interested and competent intergovernmental organizations.

Part F

STUDIES

29. The Executive Director may undertake, under the supervision of the Committee, and in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO, studies of problems related to the effective operations of the Programme and such other functions as may be given to it.

30. The Executive Director, under the supervision of the Committee, and in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO, shall arrange for expert studies to be undertaken, as needed, to aid in the consideration of the future development of multilateral food programmes. In developing these studies, he shall arrange for as much as possible of the investigations to be made as part of the regular staff activities of FAO and the United Nations, and of other interested and competent intergovernmental organizations.

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ANNEX V

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORDS OF THE FIRST SPECIAL SESSION OF THE CFA

	لجنة سياسات المعونة الغذائية وبرامجها	CFA:Special Session/PV1 PROVISIONAL PROVISOIRE PROVISIONAL 18 March 1991
	WFP COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES	
	PAM COMITE DES POLITIQUES ET PROGRAMMES D'AIDE ALIMENTAIRE	
	PMA COMITE DE POLITICAS Y PROGRAMAS DE AYUDA ALIMENTARIA	

Special Session, CFA - Rome, 18 March 1991
Session extraordinaire, CPA - Rome, 18 mars 1991
Sesión extraordinaria, CPA - Roma, 18 de marzo de 1991

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE FIRST MEETING
held at FAO Headquarters on 18 March 1991
PROCES-VERBAL DE LA PREMIERE REUNION
tenue au Siège de la FAO le 18 mars 1991
ACTAS DE LA PRIMERA REUNION
celebrada en la Sede de la FAO el 18 de marzo de 1991

Chairman: H.E. D.D.C. Don Nanjira (Kenya)
Président: S.E. M. D.D.C. Don Nanjira (Kenya)
Presidente: Excmo. Sr. D.D.C. Don Nanjira (Kenya)

The meeting opened at 10.43 hours
La première séance est ouverte à 10 h 43
Se abre la primera sesión a las 10.43 horas

Please submit all corrections to Ms. Peggy Nelson, Room F344
Prière de soumettre toute correction à Mme Peggy Nelson, Bureau F344
Para toda corrección ruégase dirigirse a la Sra Peggy Nelson, Oficina F344

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OPENING STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN
DECLARATION D'OUVERTURE DU PRESIDENT
DECLARACION DE APERTURA DEL PRESIDENTE

CHAIRMAN: Distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, I am informed that the African Group is still meeting and that it will be necessary to give them half an hour or so before we can start our work so I would suggest that we wait until they come here in half an hour's time. I am sorry for this delay. In ten minutes' time come back. Could you be back by 11:15, please.

The meeting was suspended from 10.45 to 11.50 hours
La séance est suspendue de 10 h 45 à 11 h 50
Se suspende la sesión de las 10.45 a las 11.50 horas

Your Excellencies, distinguished delegates, distinguished representatives of the United Nations Secretary-General and of the FAO Director-General, Mr. Ingram, the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, ladies and gentlemen, I hope you feel in excellent form and in special form as I do even though we are starting this session late. Everything is still special today; the atmosphere around us is special; the air we are breathing is special and I feel humbled to chair this historic session because, as you know, the new Chairman comes into office at the first regular meeting of the Thirty-first Session of CFA.

We welcome, of course, the new members of CFA who, according to our Basic Texts, are elected on a calendar-year basis. We, therefore, welcome the distinguished representatives from Burundi, Egypt, Sweden and Tanzania and we pay tribute to those who left the CFA on 31 December 1990. These are Cameroon, Madagascar and, of course, Kenya.

Thus, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this Special Session of CFA. I have been advised that is this the first Special Session ever held by the CFA since the establishment of the Programme. The fact that CFA 30 decided that a Special Session of the CFA should be held is an indication of the capital importance of the matter to be discussed. Nothing is more important than the regulations under which an organization functions. They are the instruments which enable an organization to fulfill its mandate.

I am particularly pleased to note the presence among us of Mr. Peter Hansen, the representative of the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. West, the representative of the Director-General of FAO. I am sure that you all join me in extending a warm welcome to Mr. Ingram, the Executive Director of the World Food Programme to this Special Session which is a culmination of the patient efforts he has made over the years to have a review and updating of the General Regulations of WFP so as to render the Programme more operational and efficient to the benefit of recipients and donors alike. Since I had the distinct privilege of chairing the Working Group established by CFA 30, I wish to place on record my sincere thanks and deep appreciation to the members of the Working Group for the constructive and diligent manner in which they approached the task allotted to them. The one week we spent together was a rewarding experience for me. It proved that if Member States wish to work together in search of a solution, they will indeed find one.

The Office of the Legal Affairs of the United Nations did a superb job in preparing the starting texts of the General Regulations in consultation with FAO and WFP and, of course, Mr. Zacklin, who coordinated that effort on behalf of the United Nations, provided further succinct clarifications to the Working Group when required to do so. The Secretariats of the United Nations, FAO, and WFP were most cooperative in answering questions and queries of the members of the Working Group. They all deserve the warm appreciation of this Committee.

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I can state with complete confidence and assure you, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, that the comments of all the three Secretariats were studied very carefully and taken good note of by the Working Group. What you now have before you for consideration is the consensus report based upon the submissions that had been received from Member States, the three Secretariats and all other relevant documentation received during the mandate of the Working Group. It is a report comprising political decisions taken by the representatives designated by the entire membership of the CFA. Of these decisions, the most difficult were in relation to the groupings of the Member States in the new CFA and the financial regulations of the CFA. In the former case, the joint nature of WFP's parenthood was responsible for the difficulty for, whereas the United Nations groups its members into three regions, FAO groups its own into four regions. But the Working Group, after studying very closely all the possibilities, came up with what I, as Chairman, think is a very good compromise under the circumstances.

In the case of financial regulations for the CFA, I am really convinced that the compromise reached was the best that could possibly emerge from the very difficult negotiations. All possible options were weighed, studied and exhaustively considered. No better compromise was possible under the circumstances, in my humble opinion.

Thus, distinguished delegates, the report you have before you for consideration is the consensus package that is very delicate, well-balanced and adequately reflects in my opinion all the views of the groups of States represented in the Working Group. The Committee should, therefore, be really thankful to the members of the Working Group who worked very hard to arrive at the consensus recommendation.

This report contains the draft revised General Regulations and the relevant resolutions to the appropriate governing bodies. The report, I must reiterate, was adopted by the Working Group by consensus. I must stress and re-stress the word "consensus". It was not easy to reach this conclusion but with a show of goodwill on the part of all members and the adoption of a non-doctrinaire attitude by all, it was possible to reach such a conclusion.

This is the first time such a thorough revision has been undertaken. Therefore, it is possible that there are some minor technical errors in the General Regulations. These you should bring to the attention of the Secretariat. The short interval between the end of the Working Group meeting and the Special Session puts considerable pressure on translators. You are welcome therefore to make translation corrections, if any, on the texts and hand them to the Secretariat. This will greatly facilitate the finalization of our report at the end of this Session.

You are all aware that there is still a long road ahead of us. Any decision to amend the General Regulations has to be forwarded to the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council for approval and since one of the changes proposed affects the membership of the CFA (the matter dealt with in the Basic Texts), the approval of the General Assembly and the FAO Conference will be necessary. The process will therefore continue up to the end of 1991. This Special Session has the responsibility of ensuring that all possible potential problems are removed from the texts to enable a smooth passage at later stages. I am sure you have all come to this first-ever Special Session of CFA prepared to do just that. It is a very special session because, perhaps for the first time, the Member States have assumed full responsibility and decided to make the CFA more efficient and more effective. We, the Member States, have reviewed the General Regulations to ensure that we are capable of ensuring proper intergovernmental supervision of WFP. This is what makes this session unique in the history of the Programme. I thank you very much for listening to me.

DISCUSSIONS OF THE REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP
EXAMEN DU RAPPORT DU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL
DEBATE SOBRE EL INFORME DEL GRUPO DE TRABAJO

The representative of Norway: It is my great privilege to propose, on behalf of the OECD group, to adopt *en bloc*, with two small amendments, the report of the Working Group established by the CFA at its Thirtieth Session. These are as follows:

In paragraph 6(ii) to delete in line 2 'or her/his representative' and include 'or Vice-Chairman'. So, it would be as follows: 'appropriate provisions be made for the participation of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the CFA in all the FAO Finance Committee deliberations dealing with WFP issues'.

I also have one very small amendment dealing with paragraph (iii): Delete the word 'next' in the fourth line. So, it should be 'the appointment of the Executive Director'.

Mr. Chairman, in my country we have a saying that nobody can fully manage to please everybody. The same goes, of course, also for the Working Group and it should surprise no one that within the OECD group there exist different opinions with regard to what could have been included in the report and what could have been deleted. We are, however, in full agreement that the Working Group in a professional and diligent manner has carried out the task they were given by the CFA and we are deeply grateful for the excellent work they have been doing. We would also like to thank the three secretariats for the excellent assistance they provided to the Working Group and, in particular, the United Nations Office for Legal Affairs. We would also like to express a special thanks to you, Mr. Chairman, for the invaluable work you have done in chairing the Working Group to such important results. The time has come to put a long chapter of this body's occupation or rather preoccupation with governance and relationships issues behind us, to do a real job as government representatives in the CFA; to discuss food aid policies and programmes. The CFA will already have a good opportunity to do so at its next session in May and we look forward to its deliberations.

The Chairman of the Group of 77: In the name of God, Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the CFA, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Group of 77, and myself, I welcome you to the Chair. It is my honour to appreciate and congratulate the Working Group and the Chairman for the preparation of the report and hopefully, with the cooperation of all of us, we should be able to end an issue which took a lot of our time. It is my great privilege to bring to the attention of the meeting that within the Group of 77 each country has its own viewpoints. We, as a unified group, and because of solidarity between the groups, feel that the report of the Working Group is generally accepted with the change mentioned by the Chairman of OECD; but each individual country has its own viewpoints. I would like to thank the Secretariats and the Chairman for preparing this paper for discussion at the Special Session.

The representative of Cyprus: We notice in Appendix I that Cyprus is included in the List B, Group 1. As you know, in the case of FAO Council we are included in the European group and we prefer, in this case also, Cyprus to be included instead of List D, sorry, instead of List B, to be included in List D, if, of course, there are no objections.

CHAIRMAN: I have a proposal to make to the august body. I propose that we adopt the report as amended by Norway and supported by the G-77 Chairman, Iran. I will then give the floor to all the members of the group to talk as long as you want. This would be my proposal, but the Ambassador of Colombia has the floor.

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El representante de Colombia: Sr. Presidente, el distinguido Representante de Irán habló ya a nombre del Grupo de los 77 y ciertamente Colombia no será disidente dentro de esa decisión unánime de nuestro Grupo. Si intervenimos ahora es porque, antes de que se adopte en bloque el texto con la propuesta de Noruega a nombre de la OCDE, tenemos una observación que puede tener importancia en cuanto al Apartado (ii) del párrafo 6. Si la traducción de Noruega nos llegó correcta, y mi vecino de la derecha ha confirmado que en francés también así la entendió, el colega de Noruega ha propuesto que se diga en el (ii) párrafo 6: "la participación del Presidente del CPA o del Vice-Presidente". Como es un hecho que el CPA tiene dos vice-presidentes, pensamos que será necesario decir: "la participación del Presidente del CPA o de uno de los Vice-Presidentes".

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. I accept that, although I am not engaged in this, and this report stands adopted.

APPLAUSE
APPLAUDISSEMENTS
APLAUSO

The draft report, as amended, was adopted
Le projet de rapport, ainsi amendé, est adopté
El proyecto de informe, así enmendado, es aprobado

CHAIRMAN: Distinguished delegates, the floor is now all yours. Does anybody want to take the floor? Cyprus, I now give you the floor with great pleasure.

The representative of Cyprus: I have already said what I wanted to say. We notice that after the report was prepared, and provided that there is no objection either from the Asian Group or the European Group, we prefer to be included in the List D as we are in the case of the FAO Council.

CHAIRMAN: I take it that the silence means that it has been accepted.

It is so decided
Il en a été ainsi décidé
Así se decidió

The representative of China: (Original language Chinese): I would like to make two observations before I touch upon subject matters, I wish to express my appreciation to the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs for its efforts in completing the amendment of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme in just over one month's time. I also wish to thank the Working Group for carefully examining the amendment before this CFA Special Session and submitting its report. We commend the endeavours of the World Food Programme in timely distribution of the document to CFA Member States. All these combined initiatives have helped to lay a sound foundation for the deliberations of this current Special Session of the CFA.

Mr. Chairman, now with your indulgence, I would like to make two comments. First, you may recall at the Thirtieth Session of the CFA, the Chinese delegation expressed its considerations and position on the report on the governance of the World Food Programme and the relationship between the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Programme, submitted by the Working Group set up at the Thirtieth Session of the CFA. After carefully studying the amendment of the General Regulations and the Working Group's report, the Chinese delegation think that they are basically in line with the decision made by the Thirtieth Session of the CFA and the report submitted to the same session by the Working Group.

We have also noted that in the course of amending the General Regulations, the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs listened respectively to the views of the FAO and WFP. Therefore, the Chinese delegation has no difficulty in accepting

the Working Group's report, including its annexes. We can also accept the proposed membership groupings and the distribution of seats for the CFA.

Second, we noted that while amending the General Regulations, the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs added a new provision to Article 15 under the heading of Eligibility for Assistance; Part D of the General Regulations. That is, the Programme may also provide humanitarian relief assistance at the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Based on our understanding, assistance to a given country provided by the World Food Programme or other assistance agencies within the UN system, including humanitarian assistance, should only be delivered after the country concerned submits a request. In light of this consideration, and, as the CFA may recall, when the second SCG discussed this issue in October last year, the Chinese delegation asked the Secretariat whether there had been any precedent in which the UN provided assistance at the request of the UN Secretary-General, without an official request by the country concerned. This is a sensitive issue concerning a country's sovereignty. Afterwards, however, we did not see in the report of the Thirtieth Session of the CFA any proposed amendment to this paragraph. After scrutinizing the wording of the relevant paragraph and taking into full consideration the views of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs as contained in its explanatory note, our interpretation of the newly added part is as follows. It will be applied only under exceptional circumstances and, therefore, these will only be individual cases. Proceeding from this understanding, the Chinese delegation can go along with Article 15 of the amended General Regulations. I hope that the Chinese delegation's stand on the above-mentioned provision will be included in the record of this meeting.

The representative of Sweden: I speak today on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway, as well as of my own country. The Nordic countries wish to congratulate you personally for the extraordinary efforts during your tenure as Chairman of CFA, Chairman of the SCG, and Chairman of the Working Group to have successfully led the CFA to a positive conclusion on the governance of WFP. You listened carefully, you picked up elements that were useful and, together with your colleagues, you were able to arrive at an acceptable "package". Your integrity and foresight has certainly been instrumental. I am certain that all countries appreciate your skill and efforts in this process. Similarly, as you yourself said in your introductory remarks, grateful thoughts should go to the colleagues from Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Japan, Mexico, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and Zambia who have given the tremendous commitment and forward-looking support in the Working Group to reach the decision which has just been taken.

Furthermore, the Nordic countries want to express appreciation to the representative of Iran (Chairman of the Group of 77), who effectively assisted the Working Group.

Today's results, Mr. Chairman, could not have been achieved if there had not been a sentiment of trust and confidence between Member States. This process has provided a boost for multilateral cooperation. Governments have demonstrated a keen will to listen to and understand the position of others, and to find common positive solutions. This augurs well for the future and the Nordic countries are confident that the changes which the CFA has just endorsed will be approved by the FAO Council and Conference as well as by ECOSOC and the UN General Assembly, respectively.

Mr. Chairman, the translation of the CFA decision in December last into the presently proposed new regulations was also facilitated by the absolutely invaluable support particularly in the legal field of the United Nations and of FAO. The Nordic countries thank the Secretary-General of the UN, the Director-General of FAO as well as the Executive Director of WFP for their constructive contribution to the present results.

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The responsibility of governments (members of an expanded CFA), has increased. It will now be our responsibility to give effective directions to the WFP Secretariat. It is also our responsibility then to pursue consistent policies in other multilateral organizations. Together with other countries, the Nordic countries aim at strengthening the machinery within the various United Nations agencies. We value WFP's close coordination with FAO, UNHCR, and UNDP, both at Headquarters and at the field level. Hence, the present decision for new regulations of WFP represents an important step towards a more responsible and responsive United Nations system. The Nordic countries see this decision more as a part of an evolutionary process rather than a single event.

As we look towards the future, it is necessary to address the problems and opportunities of food aid, be it for development or emergency relief. We also believe that there is a positive relationship between good governance and effective administration, on the one hand, and the resources put at the disposal of the agencies on the other. This aspect is certainly most relevant for a voluntarily-funded or financed institution such as WFP.

To end, Mr. Chairman, I wish to state that the Nordic countries are ready to consult and cooperate with other Member States in the CFA to make WFP (with the implementation of the decisions just taken) an even more efficient vehicle for development and emergency relief.

The representative of Bangladesh: Mr. Chairman, with the adoption of the report, I cannot help making a one-liner, that is, a camel is a horse designed by a committee. This morning with the adoption of this report *en bloc*, we have come a long way by which we have vindicated certain principles of the Charter of the United Nations of which my delegation, along with others, have been staunch supporters in the belief that a bad compromise is always better than a good battle, and we have proved under your chairmanship, that this is so.

The process of the review was undertaken to make WFP more effective and efficient in its delivery. The Working Group, which has worked so ably under your chairmanship, has done, as my colleagues have already stated, an excellent job. It will not be out of place to say this even though my delegation was a member of this group. The report of the group, as and when implemented would give, in my view, more flexibility and operational convenience for the organization. I am confident that the World Food Programme, as an organization in the framework of the FAO and the United Nations, would be more efficient now in discharging its responsibilities in its mandated field; that is, food aid. This is more important and relevant in the present and it will become more important in the coming decade when the need for food aid is expected to be greater than ever before.

I would like to put on record our sincere thanks to the United Nations and its representative - I see my friend, Mr. Peter Hansen - and the FAO and its representative, Mr. West, for the very responsible support and cooperation they have extended to the Committee and the Group whenever their assistance was necessary. Through their efforts, the United Nations and the FAO have again demonstrated, much to our satisfaction, their inherent responsibility towards the question of the amelioration of hunger and malnutrition that the world is facing today. I have no intention to indulge in giving a discourse but I would be less than honest to myself and to this Committee if I do not put on record my sincerest appreciation to the Executive Director, Mr. James Ingram, and his able colleagues for their extraordinary level of responsibility, responsiveness as international civil servants in putting the well-being and welfare of this important world food body above their personal interests, even above the interests of the organization that he is heading. When I say above the interests, I mean that never has he, Mr. Ingram, or his colleagues allowed themselves to bring in any situation, any consideration which was extraneous or exogenous to the ultimate well-being and health of the body that is World Food Programme. Mr. Chairman, with these few words, I would like to thank all those

countries which lent their services, time, energy and creativity in helping us today in coming to this very pleasant and beautiful morning in closing this matter which was so close to our hearts.

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PAUSE
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CHAIRMAN: Before I give the floor to Burundi, I forgot in my introductory statement to refer to Norway, a very, very important member of the Working Group and also of the Committee that Norway was one of the four countries that had graciously moved out and Sweden, I think, came in. So, this has to be recorded that I meant also to include Norway.

Le représentant du Burundi: En prenant la parole au début de cette session du CPA, je souhaite d'abord remercier très sincèrement les membres du Conseil de la FAO qui, grâce au vote qui a eu lieu au cours de la dernière session, ont fait l'honneur à mon pays d'être membre du CPA. En effet, le Burundi est membre de ce Comité depuis le mois de janvier pour une période bien réglementée. Ma délégation prend ici le ferme engagement de tout mettre en oeuvre pour apporter sa modeste contribution au cours des travaux du Comité des programmes d'aide alimentaires et ce durant tout son mandat qui lui est accordé.

Comme les distingués délégués qui m'ont précédé à prendre la parole, je voudrais vous exprimer ici ma joie de vous voir une fois de plus présider les travaux de ce Comité. Je félicite ensuite le Groupe de travail constitué par le CPA pour le travail remarquable qui a été réalisé et qu'il nous a présenté sous votre haute direction. Nous sommes reconnaissants également envers les responsables et les secrétariats respectifs de la FAO et du PAM pour les documents de travail qu ils ont mis à notre disposition tout au long de cette étude.

Le rapport du Groupe de travail qui nous a été soumis pour étude a fait l'objet de toute notre attention. Nous estimons que le document constitue dans l'ensemble une très bonne synthèse qui, en restant dans l'esprit de la création du PAM, lui donne beaucoup plus de moyens. Nous sommes convaincus que cela permettra au PAM d'être encore plus efficace dans son travail très appréciable, notamment en faveur des pays en voie de développement. Nous sommes très heureux de constater ce matin que ce même esprit de consensus a guidé notre Comité dans l'adoption qu'il vient de faire des projets des Règles générales révisées et des projets de résolution qui seront transmis au Conseil économique et social et au Conseil de la FAO.

CHAIRMAN: France and then Germany and then Brazil, Congo, Japan and Belgium.

Le représentant de la France: Je m'excuse, mais je crois que mon collègue allemand avait demandé la parole avant moi.

The representative of Germany: The kind gesture of my French colleague gives an occasion to have a certain break between two members speaking that wonderful language that we all adore and I appreciate that. It was said by previous speakers that we have come a long way in recent years to live up to our responsibilities as government representatives. As such, we have finally taken the necessary reform work in our own hands and with the very good cooperation within the Working Group, have managed to put together a package that is on balance, balanced. And thus rightly got the *en bloc* endorsement from all of us. In this positive atmosphere, Mr. Chairman, that you managed to restore shortly before lunch, I shall refrain from reiterating what I have said earlier in this forum about the wisdom of enlarging our body which has worked satisfactorily so far with thirty members. If this enlargement, however, helps to strengthen our mutual commitment in the important task of improving governance and administering the fund effectively, we might after all be

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consoled. Besides my delegation feels that the revised regulations also provide a basis to further expand at an appropriate time and with mutual consent on other important overview activities of the CFA that would complete the intergovernmental supervision.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, my delegation sincerely hopes that our reform work will be actively endorsed in the competent UN bodies and that all partners will, in a strengthened spirit of cooperation, fulfil the new regulations with creative vigor and constructive engagement.

My heartfelt thanks, and I join previous speakers, go to the members of our Working Group, its Chairman and the supportive efforts of the institutions, especially at a crucial stage, the UN Legal Service, that did the very important "nitty gritty" work of putting our main conclusions into the reality of changed regulations. As representatives of Member States, we have successfully strived for better governance and we have insofar now commited ourselves anew and those who may follow us to live up to our strengthened responsibilities and not, instead, lessen our efforts in the future by complacency and the resurrection of passiveness.

The new Headquarters Agreement which was now finally signed and about which we might hear more from our Italian colleague this afternoon, in our view, augurs well for this new start as it will also provide WFP with its own conference facilities. All in all, my delegation is confident that we will all build on the good basis which is now jointly established, as was mentioned by previous speakers, this Committee is now called upon to discuss important food aid policy issues and thus fulfil its main mandate which is to assist the countries and peoples most in need of our support.

Le <u>représentant de la France</u>: Comme la plupart des orateurs qui se sont exprimés avant moi, je voudrais me féliciter, et vous féliciter vous particulièrement, pour être arrivés à ce but. C'est sous votre conduite, Monsieur le Président, que le mécanisme de travail a pu travailler très efficacement et, grâce aux conseils éclairés et à l'esprit de coopération qui s'est manifesté à travers leurs différents services juridiques entre la FAO, les Nations Unies et le PAM, que nous sommes arrivés à une solution qui est ce compromis, lequel est évidemment extrêmement positif. Comme toujours, je pense que les textes ne valent que par l'esprit dans lequel on les applique et je crois que la coopération dont tout le monde a fait preuve au cours de ces derniers mois est l'indice qu'il y aura la possibilité d'appliquer ces textes pour la satisfaction de tous, et particulièrement les objectifs du Programme alimentaire mondial.

Cela étant dit, je voulais faire deux observations qui, à ce stade, n'ont pas valeur de réserve, mais qui soulignent quand même de ma part à la fois une inquiétude et, pour être plus positif, une orientation. Alors ces deux observations portent l'une sur la taille du Comité des politiques alimentaires et l'autre sur le Règlement financier.

En ce qui concerne la taille du Comité, je réitère la réticence que j'avais exprimée à plusieurs reprises dans cette enceinte devant l'extension, que je trouve un peu exagérée, de la taille du Comité de 30 à 42 membres. Je réitère les craintes que j'ai manifestées à plusieurs reprises de voir le Comité fonctionner avec plus de lenteur, plus de lourdeur, de voir les coûts augmenter, à la fois coûts en voyages, coûts en interprétation, coûts en survie du délégué, et je rappellerai que ce n'est pas forcément par des règles de majorité simple ou automatique que se prennent les décisions à l'intérieur de ce Comité, que les décisions intérieures sont généralement celles qui sont prises par les grands donateurs et qu'on a vu - les exemples ne manquent pas - certains grands donateurs s'opposer à telle aide alimentaire vers tel ou tel pays, sans en référer toujours ni au Comité, ni même au Directeur exécutif. Donc, changer la composition du Comité, modifier apparemment la majorité au Comité, c'est sans doute une bonne chose, c'est parfois peut-être seulement une apparence. Voilà,

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c'est une réflexion pour l'avenir, mais je souhaite que notre Comité, et plus encore peut-être le Sous-Comité des projets, ne soit pas handicapé, gêné par le fait de fonctionner maintenant à 42, alors qu'il fonctionnait jusqu'à présent sur une base plus restreinte.

La deuxième observation, elle concerne, vous en avez dit un mot dans votre intervention liminaire, le Règlement financier. Je constate en effet que la réforme que nous venons d'adopter est incomplète puisque aussi bien, vous le savez, le Comité demande au Directeur exécutif de préparer un projet de Règlement financier. Ce projet de Règlement financier n'existe pas et il n'avait pas été jugé nécessaire, lors de notre session de décembre, d'en adopter un. Je croyais pouvoir faire fonds moi-même sur le Règlement financier de la FAO. Des explications qui m'ont été fournies, je retiens que c'est le Conseiller juridique des Nations Unies lui-même qui a estimé utile, pour que les choses soient très claires, qu'il y ait un Règlement financier spécifique au PAM, qui vienne donc compléter les Textes de base et les Règles générales. J'admets l'argument d'autorité juridique du Service des Nations Unies. Ce que je regrette en revanche, c'est que nous n'ayons pas maintenant, tout de suite, les textes, parce que de deux choses l'une: ou bien les changements n'étaient pas substantiels - et on pourrait les avoir tout de suite - ou bien alors ils sont vraiment substantiels, et c'est pourquoi je voudrais dès maintenant répéter ce que j'ai dit lors de nos précédentes sessions: nous sommes un certain nombre à vouloir que, si Règlement financier il y a, il n'y ait pas de changement profond des procédures de travail de notre Comité et que, notamment, il n'y ait pas d'organe subsidiaire nouveau. je ne voudrais pas voir figurer dans le Règlement financier, qui nous sera présenté le plus tôt possible, un organe subsidiaire nouveau; je voudrais que le Directeur exécutif, qui est là devant moi, en prenne acte, car il sait que c'est l'opinion d'un certain nombre de pays membres dans cette salle.

Alors cela dit, et puisque j'ai la chance de voir également Monsieur Ingram devant moi, je voudrais lui dire ce que je souhaite: nous demandons au Directeur exécutif de préparer un projet de Règlement financier dès que possible, que ce projet soit préparé le plus tôt possible. Le mécanisme de travail a pu préparer le Réglement général en moins d'un mois. Il n'est pas exagéré, je pense, de demander que le Réglement financier lui-même soit prêt pour la prochaine session du Comité des politiques alimentaires, c'est-à-dire la session de mai, et que nous puissions ainsi avoir tout le loisir d'y réfléchir avant l'adoption définitive qui pourrait intervenir avant la fin de l'année.

Voilà les quelques observations que je voulais faire, assorties d'un conseil de procédure. Je voudrais toutefois terminer en vous félicitant vivement, Monsieur le Président, d'avoir conduit toute l'affaire à son terme et en félicitant également Monsieur Ingram, le Directeur exécutif, pour avoir mené cette réforme de main de maître en lui souhaitant qu'il puisse en voir les premiers effets avant le terme de son mandat; car certes si les textes, pour être applicables, doivent attendre encore quelques mois, c'est l'esprit qui est issu de notre travail qui est la chose la plus importante et je crois que nous pourrons déjà au cours des prochaines sessions, la trente et unième et la trente deuxième sessions, voir les effets très positifs de cette réforme des textes.

Le représentant du Congo: La délégation congolaise qui assiste à cette session extraordinaire du CPA voudrait elle aussi joindre sa voix à toutes celles qui se sont exprimées et ont adressé des félicitations à vous-même, Monsieur le Président, ainsi qu'au Groupe qui a été mis sur pied pour poursuivre le travail dont nous avons le fruit sous les yeux. Nous vous remercions également de nous avoir offert cette occasion de pouvoir intervenir après l'adoption par consensus du rapport du Groupe en question. Si nous prenons la parole, c'est également pour faire part, à l'instar des autres délégations, des préoccupations qui ont été les nôtres avant la tenue de la session et qui sûrement sont à l'origine du retard que nous avons pris. Ces préoccupations tournent autour d'un point

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principal, c'est l'apparition dans le rapport que nous avons sous les yeux d'un règlement financier distinct du PAM.

Je dois rappeler que tout au début de nos débats, la vingt-neuvième session particulièrement, nous étions au sein de ce Comité divisés en deux groupes: d'aucuns étaient en faveur d'une autonomie totale du PAM et d'autres pensaient qu'il y avait lieu de garder le statut actuel. Je rappelle que ceux qui étaient pour l'indépendance totale du PAM avaient entre autre chose évoqué le fait qu'il fallait ce Règlement financier et des organes subsidiaires distincts. Et c'est en nous souvenant de cela que notre préoccupation à la lecture du paragraphe 6(i) du rapport a suscité des inquiétudes. Je rappelle que lors de notre dernière session, c'est-à-dire la trentième, nous n'étions pas allés jusqu'à proposer un réglement financier distinct pour le PAM. Mais enfin, maintenant que nous nous sommes prononcés en faveur, je crois qu'il faut voir l'avenir, et ce faisant, je dois dire que nous rejoignons la position que la France vient d'évoquer: nous pensons nous aussi qu'il aurait été bon qu'avant de nous prononcer nous ayons sous les yeux ce projet de Règlement financier. Malheureusement, par un concours de circonstances que nous ignorons, nous ne pouvons pas en disposer. Et, par ailleurs, bien qu'il soit prévu que l'avis du CCQAB et du Comité financier soit requis à postériori, nous aurions voulu pour plus de sécurité que cet avis ait été sollicité à priori, puis à postériori. Mais tel que les choses sont parties, nous n'aurons qu'un avis à postériori.

En tout état de cause, nous ne souhaitons pas que ce projet de Règlement financier débouche sur la création d'organes subsidiaires parallèles à ceux existants aujourd'hui, à savoir le CCQAB et le Comité financier de la FAO. Nous notons également qu'il est prévu au paragraphe 7 du rapport du Groupe de travail, une révision des compétences du Comité financier de la FAO concernant les problèmes du PAM dans deux ans, ce qui nous laisse un certain temps. Evidemment nous ne voulons pas encore préjuger de ce que seront ces réformes, mais d'ores et déjà nous souhaitons réitérer le fait que nous ne voudrions pas qu'il y ait de doubles emplois, de doubles organes parallèles et surtout nous ne souhaitons pas que ce Règlement financier fasse plus de modifications que necessaire. Nous souhaitons vivement que ces modifications soient tenues en ligne de compte. En ce qui concerne les Règles générales elles-mêmes, vous avez dit que nous avions la possibilité, pour des questions de forme, de nous en référer par écrit au Secrétariat. Effectivement, nous avons peut-être quelques observations à faire sur la forme, mais nous ne voulons pas faire perdre de temps à notre Comité. Nous pourrons profiter de cette ouverture, le cas échéant, pour faire connaître au Secrétariat les préférences que nous aurions pour la formulation. Je ne tiens pas à retenir davantage les membres du Comité qui ont sûrement déjà faim et nous souhaitons vivement que ces considérations soient tenues en ligne de compte pour l'avenir.

CHAIRMAN: I am particularly hungry actually, so I would suggest that this meeting adjourns now until this afternoon at three o'clock. Japan, Belgium, USA, UK and Canada, Hungry, Australia and others, and others that will be wanting to talk. Please don't worry, the whole afternoon is for you. So have a good appetite.

The meeting rose at 12.56 hours
La séance est levée à 12 h 56
Se levanta la sesión a las 12.56 horas

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	لجنة سياسات المعونة الغذائية وبرامجها	CFA:Special Session/PV2 PROVISIONAL PROVISOIRE PROVISIONAL 19 March 1991
	WFP COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES	
	PAM COMITE DES POLITIQUES ET PROGRAMMES D'AIDE ALIMENTAIRE	
	PMA COMITE DE POLITICAS Y PROGRAMAS DE AYUDA ALIMENTARIA	

Special Session, CFA - Rome, 18 March 1991
Session Extraordinaire, CPA - Rome, 18 mars 1991
Sesión Extraordinaria, CPA - Roma, 18 de marzo de 1991

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE SECOND MEETING
held at FAO Headquarters on 18 March 1991
PROCES-VERBAL DE LA DEUXIEME REUNION
tenue au Siège de la FAO le 18 mars 1991
ACTAS DE LA SEGUNDA REUNION
celebrada en la Sede de la FAO el 18 de marzo de 1991

Chairman: H.E. D.D.C. Don Nanjira (Kenya)
Président: S.E. M. D.D.C. Don Nanjira (Kenya)
Presidente: Excmo. Sr. D.D.C. Don Nanjira (Kenya)

The meeting opened at 15.25 hours
La séance est ouverte à 15.25 h
Se abre la sesión a la 15.25 horas

Please submit all corrections to Ms. Peggy Nelson, Room F344
Prière de soumettre toute correction à Mme Peggy Nelson, Bureau F344
Para toda corrección ruégase dirigirse a la Sra Peggy Nelson, Oficina F344

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DISCUSSION OF THE REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP (continued)
EXAMEN DU RAPPORT DU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL (suite)
DEBATE SOBRE EL INFORME DEL GRUPO DE TRABAJO (continuación)

CHAIRMAN: I have on the list of speakers about seven delegations; I hope that those others who would like to speak will indicate their willingness because, if those who intend to speak could try to be brief, I am confident that we can finish our work today; tomorrow you can visit Rome, there's a lot that can be seen. If you wish, we can finish our work this afternoon including, of course, a discussion of the agenda for the Thirty-first Session of the CFA. So, if you don't mind I hope that you can be brief and that we can wind up our work this afternoon before we go to the reception. I understand that there is a reception this evening. Yes, there is a reception this evening, and tomorrow we can take it easy, but this is a proposal.

The representative of Japan: First of all I would like to make a brief comment about the size of the name flag in front of us. I am wondering why the name flag of Japan is getting smaller and smaller every time. Today I found it the smallest among Member Countries. I considered the reason why it is getting smaller. I thought the size of the flag might reflect the size of Japan's contribution towards WFP but it is not true - Japan has been increasing its contribution every year. I thought about the length of the Japanese intervention in the meeting; maybe the size of the name flag reflects the length of intervention. However, my delegation has been trying to make concise and clear interventions. I hope they have been getting to the heart of the matters.

By the way, my delegation would like to associate itself with previous speakers to congratulate you on the great success in paving the way to improve the working conditions of WFP in the right direction. Japan, as a member of the Working Group, and also as a member of the Chairman's Friends group, has been contributing as much as possible to achieving fruitful results from this series of discussions. I personally have been very glad to have had the chance to participate in these extremely important meetings. My delegation, of course, fully supports the report of the Working Group and also strongly hopes that this process of improving WFP be finalized within the year by being approved in the various related meetings. I believe that this revolutionary event which, hopefully, will be finalized this year, will make it much easier for WFP to implement its very important food aid operation all over the world. But, in order to finalize this process smoothly, it is considered that a constructive attitude by the Director-General of FAO is very important. Therefore Japan, as a big contributor to both WFP and FAO, strongly hopes that the Director-General of FAO will show leadership from a wider point of view in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the whole UN aid system.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for your brief statement.

Le représentant de la Belgique: Permettez-moi tout d'abord de vous saluer et de vous féliciter à mon tour pour la diligence avec laquelle vous avez mené ce Comité et ses discussions à bon port. La délégation du Royaume de Belgique tient aussi à remercier le Groupe de travail et le Bureau juridique des Nations Unies qui se sont acquittés de la lourde tâche de la rédaction des textes qui nous ont été présentés ce matin et auxquels la Belgique apporte tout son soutien. Ces textes sont le fruit d'un accord global que mon pays désire appuyer. Nous espérons que ces Règles nouvelles renforceront la coopération intergouvernementale au profit du PAM pour une aide alimentaire multilatérale encore plus efficace.

Ceci dit, mon Gouvernement, qui a suivi nos négociations avec beaucoup d'attention, désirerait qu'une étude sur les conséquences financières des modifications prévues soit effectuée par le Secrétariat du PAM et présentée à la prochaine session de ce Comité. Dans leur requête, mes autorités s'appuient sur le nouvel article 14(e) ou l'ancien 14(f) sur le coût de la gestion et de

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l'administration du Programme alimentaire mondial. Les modifications, plus particulièrement celles qui portent sur l'article 8 et l'article 27 exigeront sans doute un renforcement de l'administration du PAM dans les domaines comptable et financier. Nous aimerions donc qu'une estimation nous soit fournie sur les coûts éventuels en personnel et en structures supplémentaires nécessaires pour un contrôle interne approprié tel que le prévoit l'article 8. Cette étude n'est en aucune manière un préalable à l'acceptation de l'annexe B et ses trois parties (Règles générales, Règles de procédures et Dispositions financières). Il s'agit tout simplement d'une demande d'informations qui nous aidera dans nos décisions lors de l'adoption d'un nouveau Règlement financier.

The representative of the United States of America: I would be remiss if I said anything substantive before conveying to you my personal gratitude and that of my Government for the enormous task you have accomplished. When I recall the situation at the outset of last year's consideration of the myriad issues underlying the issue of governance, I suspect that more than once you felt as if you were carrying the rock of Sisyphus. That is, as soon as you reached the summit, your burden rolled down once again to the bottom. You are to be admired, Sir, for your persistence, delicacy and wisdom with which you guided the efforts of this Committee and the special Working Group.

Similarly, the members of the Working Group deserve our special thanks for their extraordinary accomplishment, an accomplishment, I might add, which was achieved in record time, at least in my experience.

In the view of my delegation, we have reached the end of one chapter and the beginning of another. My Government looks forward to the completion of the process begun so auspiciously today. We believe that the proposals we are now passing to our colleagues in the FAO Council, ECOSOC, the FAO Conference and the General Assembly reflect a balanced package, judiciously constructed, and my Government believes strongly that it is deserving of their endorsement and approval.

We, too, find it particularly satisfying that the CFA itself was able to accept responsibility for resolving a set of problems that had seized it and the advisory bodies of the parent organizations for far too long. This spirit should continue. Now, the decisions we adopted today perforce carry with them an enhanced capacity for the CFA. There is little doubt of that. With enlarged membership, however, and with enlarged capacity comes increased responsibility. The Working Group, in its wisdom, retained the constructive relationships currently existing with the traditional sources of advice to the Programme, that is to say, the FAO Finance Committee and the United Nations ACABQ. We concur in that decision, but we firmly believe more will be in order if the membership are to be confident that the new CFA, the new improved CFA, the one we envisage with today's decision, will meet that challenge as it has met the ones finally overcome, by organizing itself to provide administrative, financial and budget formulation guidance to the Programme as was envisaged in the mandate of the Working Group. In short, there will be continuing member responsibilities in these key areas and it is our judgement that we will need permanent structures within the CFA to discharge these responsibilities, and, I stress here, not to replace those currently in existence.

Finally, the CFA membership has much work to accomplish in implementing the package just approved, specifically, in participating in the formulation of new financial regulations. Our colleagues on the Working Group have provided a model for constructive action and my Government looks forward to similar accomplishments in an atmosphere of consensus and goodwill. Once again, congratulations and thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The representative of the United Kingdom: The United Kingdom supports all the recommendations of the Working Group. We are pleased that these have been adopted by consensus and we're sure this will be taken into account when the

United Nations and FAO governing bodies consider the proposals. We are not equally happy with all the aspects of the recommendations, but we believe these represent a fair balance between the various interests involved. In particular, the amendments to the General Regulations should, in the medium term, strengthen relationships between WFP and both its parent bodies. We attach particular importance to the three recommendations for future action set out in paragraph six of the report. We believe that early preparation of draft financial regulations is essential, if an awkward hiatus after the first of January 1992 is to be avoided. It is important that the CFA has a direct voice at the FAO Finance Committee when its considers WFP issues. There is a need for the CFA to begin considering its own future arrangements in light of the increase in size and enhanced responsibilities. We believe that the basic arrangements including the tradition of decision-making by consensus should be maintained. However, there is a need to review detailed procedures. At this stage, I would simply pose two questions. First, should the size of the bureau be increased so that procedural questions can be dealt with outside plenary? Second, how can we improve the way in which CFA decisions are defined and set out? Finally, I should like to congratulate you on achieving this successful outcome to the deliberations of the Working Group and if I may say in Swahili 'Mweye kiti nine sema asante sana'.

CHAIRMAN: Asante sana sana. Thank you very much, we will make Swahili one of the official languages here also.

The representative of Canada: I welcome the opportunity to acknowledge what I consider to be a major achievement that we have recorded today. A number of delegations have commented upon the atmosphere in which these decisions have been arrived at and the efforts of the Working Group have been acknowledged by a number of delegations. We are pleased to have been members of that Working Group, but we also think that a tribute is in order to all of the Member States themselves who are in this room, because without their cooperation this package would not have been put together and it is because, I think, of the spirit of cooperation that was engendered that we have arrived at this happy outcome. I think also we should pay tribute to the representatives of the Group of 77, the OECD Group, the UN Secretariat, the FAO Secretariat and the WFP Secretariat who have effectively cooperated in a way which we hope will characterize relationships in the future. Particular congratulations, Sir, are in my view due to you for your Chairmanship of the CFA and the Working Group, for the skill, diligence and the determination with which you have presided. This is indeed a Special Session and I think we have been privileged to work with a very special Chairman.

Within the UN family of organizations, there is a growing conviction that reform, appropriate to the changing needs and new challenges can indeed be achieved. And this can be achieved in a manner which gives appropriate recognition to the mandates and the expertise of particular organizations whose cooperation is essential. Such reforms, as in this case, are feasible through the cooperation of all concerned who have agreed on working together toward common objectives. Our joint objective in this endeavour has been to increase the World Food Programme's effectiveness and efficiency in carrying out its programme activities. We have worked with others to build a consensus to provide WFP with the authority commensurate with, and appropriate to, its responsibilities; to encourage Member States through the CFA to take responsibility for ensuring intergovernmental supervision and guidance over all aspects of the Programme and to ensure that the Executive Director's authority is specified in a way which makes him or her, in the future, clearly responsible and fully accountable to the elected Member States of the CFA.

All of us have accepted a package that is delicately balanced. This has been possible because of a willingness to compromise for the greater good and such is the nature of negotiations. None of us have achieved all of our objectives. All of us have contributed, however, to achieving objectives which will benefit the

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organization in the future. These reforms, we believe, are meaningful institutional changes for WFP and we share responsibility as Member States and as representatives of international organizations for ensuring that these General Regulations now receive the approval of the FAO Council, ECOSOC and subsequently of the FAO Conference and the United Nations General Assembly. We have, as other colleagues have stated, started a process, but more work remains to be done.

With regard to the financial regulations, we urge the Executive Director to consult fully with the ACABQ and the FAO Finance Committee and to present new financial regulations which are appropriate to the changing environment in which WFP functions, for approval by the CFA no later than its Thirty-second Session at the end of this year. We are confident that with continued cooperation of all concerned, this package of revised General Regulations and new financial regulations can then come into effect with effect from 1 January 1992.

The representative of Hungary: I wish to join all other delegations in welcoming you in the Chair and also the outstanding personalities on the podium, especially Mr. Ingram, the Executive Director of the World Food Programme. I feel it necessary to inform the Committee that my delegation highly appreciates the tremendous work done by the Working Group in making every effort to finalize the revised General Regulations of the World Food Programme and thereby to make it possible for us to adopt it as a consensus package. Hungary is the only member country in the CFA from our region of Europe not belonging either to OECD or the Group of 77. My delegation, however, welcomes the adoption of the report *en bloc* with the slight amendments made by the representatives of the mentioned groupings. Anyway, to make here two very brief observations: My delegation feels it important to second the Working Party's recommendation and that of the distinguished delegate of France this morning and many others here in the afternoon, and to request the Executive Director of the World Food Programme to prepare draft financial regulations for approval by the CFA at one of its next sessions. We are of the opinion that this could provide an effective framework, or basis, for the further activity under the revised General Regulations.

As far as the membership grouping for election purposes is concerned; at the end of the report before us, we find acceptable the World Food Programme's own country grouping. My delegation proposes, however, to take the request into consideration which came from Cyprus this morning and somehow regroup the second group of the economically developed countries.

Finally, I wish to reiterate our satisfaction at the adoption of this report and my delegation is of the view that we all made a very good compromise for the future activities of the World Food Programme.

The representative of Australia: We would like to join with others in thanking members of the Working Group. The membership of CFA and I believe the WFP owe these 12 people, and particularly the Chairman, a great debt of gratitude for a most difficult task well done and of momentous importance for the future of this Programme. However, the Working Group was only the apex of a broad base of support for reform. Our thanks are therefore due also to the Secretariats of the United Nations, FAO and WFP, but special mention must be made of the initiative, drive and determination of the Executive Director in persevering with this process since the outset of his jurisdiction in 1982.

We believe that the Working Group has successfully completed the job of transforming the decisions of the Thirtieth Session of the CFA into a revised set of regulations meeting the main objectives of members and interested parties concerned with reform. Revisions to the General Regulations and the texts of the draft resolutions have been endorsed by the Australian Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Trade and Primary Industries. These are the two ministers in the

Australian cabinet concerned with overseas development assistance as well as foreign affairs and trade and concerned with Australia's relations with FAO.

Those of us who have followed the process of reform step-by-step know the difficulty with which consensus was reached. They are aware of what has been given up by each party in order to achieve agreement and therefore have finally balanced the packages. We have gone on record in the past as opposing any increase in the size of the CFA for efficiency and cost reasons, but in recognition of the increase in responsibilities that we sought for CFA, we nevertheless would have looked to the smallest possible increase. However, we support the outcome that we have as being consistent with that of other voluntarily funded organizations noting that it is rare if not unknown for decisions of those agencies to be put to the vote. We believe that organizations that are well-governed can expect to attract strong support.

Although the reforms gained momentum from each successive stage successfully accomplished, we remain concerned for the outcome of the remaining stages. There is no room for complacency. All of us need to be active across the range of available fora to secure successful passage through the remaining stages.

Today we have heard several members express regret that the Working Group report did not include a draft of the new financial procedures. We believe this was outside the scope of the Working Group and is, in any case, a sequential process. The current stage had to be reached first. It does not appear either possible or necessary for the draft to be submitted to the Thirty-first Session of the CFA and it could, without disadvantage, be prepared for consideration at the December session. Increased financial responsibility for the CFA as provided for in the Working Group report requires that appropriate arrangements for financial management and scrutiny be put in place and we would appeal to members not to close off or preclude any measures which the CFA might ultimately find necessary in this regard.

El representante de Cuba: Muy brevemente Sr. Presidente. La Delegación de Cuba se suma a todas las justas expresiones pronunciadas en el día de hoy tanto de satisfacción como de reconocimiento a los acuerdos arribados. Todo este trabajo estuvo precedido de todo un arduo y también difícil proceso de todos los factores aquí reunidos bajo su presidencia, Sr. Presidente, factor determinante en estos resultados. Al unirnos a todas estas expresiones a estas horas del debate ganamos en tiempo y repeticiones. Sr. Presidente, aunque la distinguida representación de China hizo referencia, queremos insistir en que queda sobreentendido que el Artículo XV donde se expresa "los Estados Miembros de las Naciones Unidas" o "Estados Miembros", son éstos los gobiernos soberanos de cada país, y que de esta forma más clara conste en el Acta como fiel interpretación de este Artículo XV es la proposición de la Delegación Cubana.

The representative of the Netherlands: Let me first of all promise to comply with your wish and be very, very brief indeed. Mr. Chairman, my delegation shares the view of others that we can be very grateful to have reached this favourable outcome in our proceedings over the past month. My delegation would like to join others in thanking you, in particular, and also the members of the Working Group, Mr. Ingram, the Executive Director of WFP, and all others who have contributed to this very important result for the enormous effort that they have put into this exercise.

It is the strong wish of my delegation and also the trust and hope of my delegation that the agreement that we have reached today will be endorsed soon by the relevant governing bodies of FAO, the Council, the Conference and ECOSOC, as well as the General Assembly and that they can be put into effect as soon as possible. We feel that if that is done, it will guarantee that WFP continue in the future to do what it was designed for - provide food aid, maybe in an even more efficient and effective manner than it has done so far. Again, Mr. Chairman, my special thanks go to you for the very efficient way and the very

pleasant manner in which you have conducted these meetings and your participation in the Working Group.

CHAIRMAN: The Secretary advises me that observers should be patient. They are here, they will have the floor.

Le représentant de l'Italie: La délégation italienne voudrait elle aussi s'associer aux compliments qui vous ont été adressés par les autres délégations qui ont déjà pris la parole ce matin et cet après-midi. Je peux d'autre part confirmer la nouvelle révélée ce matin par le délégué allemand: vendredi dernier 15 mars nous avons signé un accord avec le représentant du Directeur général de la FAO et avec le représentant du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies pour le nouvel Accord de siège avec le Programme alimentaire mondial. En même temps, nous avons pu aussi signer un double échange de lettres sur l'interprétation de l'Accord de siège avec la FAO de 1950 et sur l'extension de cette interprétation au plus récent Accord de siège pour le PAM signé ce même vendredi. Me rappelant combien la signature de ce dernier accord avait été vivement demandée par plusieurs délégations présentes aujourd'hui dans cette salle, je suis donc heureux de confirmer que cette requête a été maintenant exaucée.

The representative of Zambia: My delegation is pleased to see you chairing this Special Session. You cannot expect any complaint from my delegation since we were part of the Working Group that was charged with the responsibility of producing the report which has just been adopted with a few amendments. While representing Zambia in this work of the CFA, it has been a privilege for me personally to share the pride and honour which has been bestowed on the Working Group today by this Special Session. My delegation is happy with the endorsement of the report and we hope that this will help to settle the long-standing problem which has taken too much of the Member Nations' time and expense. It is our sincere hope that once this report is approved by the FAO Council and ECOSOC in the United Nations, FAO and the World Food Programme can work with improved efficiency to do just what is expected of them by the Member Nations.

El representante de Colombia: Sr. Presidente, los representantes de Colombia estamos muy agradecidos a Ud., Embajador Don Nanjira, a los miembros del grupo de trabajo y a todo el personal de la Secretaría de Naciones Unidas, FAO y PMA. Todos han realizado un trabajo conjunto, armonioso y equilibrado que mereció el consenso del grupo de trabajo. Ello ha facilitado igualmente el consenso que registramos con complacencia esta mañana. Un paréntesis sobre el acuerdo de sede: estamos agradecidos al Dr. Fischer de Alemania, quien hizo el anuncio que ese acuerdo se firmó el pasado viernes y también agradecemos al Embajador Valenza de Italia la información que nos transmitió hace poco, pero como pensamos que los problemas del acuerdo de sede no se resuelven solamente con las firmas sino con la votación de una sede apropiada, quisiéramos que la delegación de Italia, cuando lo considere oportuno, nos indique si hay ya alguna posibilidad concreta de que ese acuerdo de sede se manifieste prácticamente en un periodo breve en el futuro.

Hemos vacilado, Sr. Presidente, en intervenir a estas alturas de los debates porque no obstante los esfuerzos que podamos hacer, creemos que será difícil agregar nada nuevo a todo lo que ya se ha dicho. De ahí que quisiéramos limitarnos sobre todo a destacar el hecho de que el grupo de trabajo adelantó sus labores en el exclusivo ámbito de sus miembros, como autónomo representante de sus gobiernos, sin presencia ni interferencia de ningún funcionario de las Secretarías. Algo más: se nos ha dicho que inclusive a los micrófonos, a través de los cuales trabajó el grupo, no tuvieron acceso sino solamente los miembros de ese grupo, cortando toda comunicación exterior a fin de que las deliberaciones del grupo no pudieran ser seguidas por ningún funcionario de ninguna de las Secretarías. Destacamos esos hechos porque las consecuencias han sido muy favorables. A juicio de los representantes de Colombia esto confirma que dentro de una mutua y adecuada cooperación, los funcionarios de las Secretarías de los organismos internacionales deben limitarse a ser servidores

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eficientes, atentos y objetivos; servidores de nosotros, los representantes de los gobiernos que hemos creado y sostenemos estas organizaciones.

Sobre las observaciones que plantearon particularmente el Embajador Warin de Francia y mi colega y amigo vecino de la izquierda Michel Mombouli del Congo en cuanto al reglamento financiero, nosotros pensamos que la declaración del Sr. Wright del Canadá deja muy en claro la situación que, ojalá el Comité comparta, el Director Ejecutivo podria aprovechar los meses próximos para preparar un proyecto de reglamento financiero, proyecto que sería consultado en las sesiones de otoño al Comité de Finanzas de la FAO y a la Comisión de Administración y Presupuesto de Naciones Unidas, la famosa ACCBQ, y así el 32o. período de sesiones del CPA en diciembre, después de que la Conferencia de la FAO y la Asamblea General de Naciones Unidas hayan aprobado los proyectos de resoluciones pertinentes, repetimos el 32o. período de sesiones, podría entonces aprobar ese reglamento financiero. Si se cumpliera este itinerario, comenzaríamos así un nuevo año, un año 1992 con reformas fundamentales que permitirán al PMA, bajo la eficaz dirección del Sr. Ingram y de sus colaboradores, trabajar con mayor eficiencia y dinamismo, siempre dentro del marco institucional como organismo co-patrocinado por Naciones Unidas y FAO. Finalmente Sr. Presidente, a los representantes de Colombia nos causa particular satisfacción el hecho de que los acuerdos logrados reflejen un principio fundamental de los representantes de nuestro país en todos los organismos internacionales, todos esos organismos sin rivalidades, con espíritu de mutua colaboración deben sumar los escasos recursos de que hoy se dispone para la cooperación internacional en favor del objetivo común inmodificable: mayores, más eficientes y mejores servicios a los países del tercer mundo.

The representative of Egypt: (original language Arabic) I thank you for the welcome you expressed for the delegation of my country to rejoin the membership of the Committee. I would like to congratulate you on the results you have reached and likewise we would like to congratulate the Working Group and the Secretariats concerned together with the legal advisers who worked with you with patience and perseverance during the previous meetings of the Sub-Committee and during this Special Session. My country's delegation approves the report. However, the report has not covered all our concerns. We believe that this report is a balanced one which has taken into consideration the various previous recommendations and also the various interests of both donors and recipients. We look forward to the approval of this report, by consensus, by the concerned governing bodies.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you, and I now move on to the observers. The first on the list is Mauritania.

Le représentant de la Mauritanie: La délégation de la Mauritanie, pays observateur, vous félicite pour l'efficacité avec laquelle vous avez présidé nos séances de travail de décembre 1990 et d'aujourd'hui. En effet, la conviction que vos qualités de diplomate, calme, patient et compétent ont contribué au résultat remarquable auquel nous assistons aujourd'hui, à savoir le rapport du Groupe de travail adopté à l'unanimité à l'ouverture de notre première session extraordinaire. C'est également l'occasion pour moi de féliciter le Groupe de travail et les secrétariats du PAM, de la FAO et de l'ONU pour la qualité du document discuté aujourd'hui et qui arrive à nous mettre tous d'accord autour d'un problème ou d'un ensemble de problèmes de fond liés à la croissance positive du PAM et qui méritent légitimement des solutions appropriées. Pour être plus clair, je dirai que la position de mon pays est favorable à donner au PAM toute la liberté d'action nécessaire pour pouvoir mener à bien et en vitesse toutes les opérations humanitaires contenues dans sa mission.

Ceci dit, permettez-moi maintenant de dire quelques mots sur le Programme alimentaire mondial et sur son Directeur exécutif. A ce propos, je porte à la connaissance de ceux qui ne le savent pas et rappelle à ceux qui le savent déjà que le Programme alimentaire mondial a fait depuis plusieurs années un travail

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que je qualifierai de remarquable au profit des pays sous développés dont le mien. Pour plus de précisions, je dirai que son action a porté sur des domaines importants et variés. Je citerai l'aide d urgence permanente pour ceux qui en ont besoin; l'aide rendue dont l'objet est double: approvisionnement normal des pays déficitaires en céréales de première nécessité et injection du prix de vente net dans les projets de développement. S'agissant de la Mauritanie, ces fonds ont servi à la promotion des céréales traditionnelles en leur assurant un écoulement valable, et ceci depuis plus de dix ans. En troisième lieu, l'aide alimentaire accordée aux cantines scolaires. En quatrième lieu, les programmes "vivres-contre-travail" qui ont servi à la promotion, à l'exécution de projets communautaires au profit des populations et de projets nationaux dont les aménagements des terrains, etc. En cinquième lieu, les opérations triangulaires qui sont demandées par nos Etats et dans lesquelles le PAM a apporté sa contribution. Tous ces projets, je précise, ont toujours été menés sous une collégialité stricte. Cela présente l'avantage pour chaque partie, donateur et récipiendaire, d'avoir le coeur net que chaque aide va à bonne destination.

Enfin, à la lumière de toutes ces aides et de leur impact réel au plan humanitaire, social, économique sur les populations nécessiteuses bien entendu, je félicite, au nom de la Mauritanie, le Directeur exécutif du PAM et lui souhaite, de la part des pays nantis, beaucoup de moyens en nature, en espèces, en services afin de pouvoir renforcer encore davantage ses interventions en faveur de tous les pays qui en ont besoin. Avant de terminer mon intervention, je joindrai ma voix à celles qui ont souhaité ici qu'une forme institutionnelle légale soit donnée dans les meilleurs délais à la réforme que nous avons approuvée aujourd'hui.

El representante de Argentina: Gracias Sr. Presidente. Sr. Presidente, mi delegación se une a las que la precedieron en agradecer al grupo de trabajo creado por el CPA la tarea cumplida, que éste ha aprobado por consenso. Respecto del informe del grupo de trabajo quisiéramos efectuar, Sr. Presidente, en nuestro carácter de observadores de los trabajos del CPA sólo dos reflexiones en este momento. En primer lugar nos permitimos unirnos a las observaciones de las distinguidas delegaciones de Francia y Congo en lo que se refiere a las disposiciones sobre el establecimiento de un reglamento financiero especial para el fondo del PMA. Hubiéramos deseado que el grupo de trabajo hubiera incluido en su informe las razones para la elección de dicha solución, elección que de alguna manera se aparta del mandato que el 30 CPA diera al grupo de trabajo. En su defecto, habríamos estimado necesario que dicha justificación fuera explicitada al presentar el informe. Dado que no hemos recibido esas explicaciones, mi delegación se limitará a hacer suyas las observaciones y advertencias formuladas en la mañana de hoy por las delegaciones de Francia y el Congo, respecto de la eventual creación de un órgano propio del PMA encargado de cuestiones financieras que duplicaría o reemplazaría a los órganos designados al presente para asesorar al CPA en tales cuestiones. Asimismo Sr., en lo que se refiere a la inclusión de la propuesta para dar al PMA la oportunidad de registrar los productos recibidos en el precio de factura del donante, mi país interpreta dicha inclusión como que esa fórmula permita la valuación de esta manera sólo en aquellos casos en que no es posible determinar un precio internacional para el producto.

The observer of the Republic of Korea: To begin with, I would like to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your continuous chairmanship for this important Special Session of the CFA through which we reached a successful finalized programme on the arrangements between WFP and FAO. Before giving my comments, my delegation would like to commend the Working Group which had reviewed the starting texts thoroughly for many days in order to recommend the report to this Special Session. At the same time, I would also like to congratulate the UN Office of Legal Affairs which made the starting text for the report.

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With regard to the draft of the revised General Regulations of WFP, my delegation would like to associate itself with other delegates in supporting the report which was adopted at this Session. In this regard I am very happy to note that the report on the revised General Regulations reflects the ideas and views which appeared at the previous meetings, especially during 1990 and the regional way of compromise to reach agreement. In particular, I would like to support the enlarged membership of CFA and the much larger share of seats for developing countries. As for the Working Group recommendations (paragraph 6 of the report of the Working Group), my delegation in general does not have any difficulties in endorsing the ideas. However, I would like to draw your attention to the appointment of the Executive Director, in relation to the limitation of the terms of office, and the provision of the equal opportunity to the different regions. My delegation welcomes the idea of the membership groupings for election purposes, which I am sure will contribute to make consolidation in homogeneity among Member Countries by removing any undesirable causes from the election.

In closing, I would like to conclude by saying that my delegation would like to thank all the Members and Observers of the CFA for their vigorous and concerted efforts to arrive at an agreed conclusion as to the relationship to problems between WFP and FAO. In this connection, however, my delegation would like to emphasize that the purpose of our efforts to revise the Regulations of WFP is not to settle the dispute between the organizations, but to increase actual benefit for the peoples of the recipient developing countries. Therefore, my delegation would like to appeal that we now deeply consider the question of the real benefits for the developing countries.

The observer of the European Community: The European Economic Community is pleased that today we are able to address the question of WFP/FAO relations on the basis of a package of measures which is acceptable to all. We are grateful to the members of the Working Group for the way in which they have completed their task and we hope that the texts will have a speedy passage through the FAO and the United Nations. We look forward to a CFA with increased membership and authority, playing its full role in the guidance of the Programme and the elaboration of food aid policies. The EEC attaches great importance to the role of the CFA in food aid policy and we expect now to be able to consider the many important issues of policy in a constructive and harmonious atmosphere.

CHAIRMAN: I think now is the time to see whether the representatives of the UN Secretary-General or the Director-General or the Executive Director of WFP would like to say something. The UN, Mr. Hansen, has the floor.

STATEMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF FAO

DECLARATIONS DU DIRECTEUR EXECUTIF DU PROGRAMME ALIMENTAIRE MONDIAL, DU REPRESENTANT DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES ET DU REPRESENTANT DU DIRECTEUR GENERAL DE LA FAO

DECLARACIONES DEL DIRECTOR EJECUTIVO DEL PROGRAMA MUNDIAL DE ALIMENTOS, DEL REPRESENTANTE DEL SECRETARIO GENERAL DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS Y DEL REPRESENTANTE DEL DIRECTOR GENERAL DE LA FAO

The representative of the Secretary-General, UN: I would like if I may to join everybody else in extending congratulations to you and to the leadership you have exerted during this whole process of difficult negotiations. Mr. Chairman, the war in the area of the Persian Gulf has just ended. The attention of the international community must now turn quickly to the building of a lasting peace

in the entire region in assisting with the provision of emergency humanitarian help and participating in the process of reconstruction and development. In working for peace, the international community will also need to pay attention more widely to the pressing economic and social problems of the developing countries. Many of these problems have been aggravated by the crisis in the Gulf.

As the United Nations system is called upon to play an increasingly important role in striving for economic and social development, we must ensure that important organizations, such as the World Food Programme, are in a position to face the common challenges ahead of us. It is therefore gratifying, Mr. Chairman, to see that the efforts of your Committee to strengthen the governance of the World Food Programme have now reached the stage where general agreements adopted have been translated into specific recommendations for the necessary revisions to the Basic Documents which govern the functioning of the Programme.

The United Nations welcomes the consensus so far reached here today. We would like again to extend to you, Mr. Chairman, our warmest felicitations for your able leadership in steering the Committee and its Working Group to consensus after consensus on each and every important and difficult issue. The United Nations would also like to express its appreciation to the FAO for its constructive participation and cooperation.

The United Nations welcomes your decision to maintain the World Food Programme as a joint programme of the United Nations and FAO, thereby reaffirming the important linkage of food aid to development on the one hand and to food production and nutrition on the other. We are confident that with the proposed changes, the World Food Programme will be able to improve further on its impressive performance while continuing to draw upon the technical services of the FAO and the United Nations, as well as other appropriate organizations of the system. We sincerely hope that the changes will bring about closer cooperation between the World Food Programme and its parent organizations. Such cooperation is not only desirable but essential, given the complexity of development problems and the increasingly protracted nature of emergency assistance. On our part we will review how the United Nations can provide better support to the Programme to ensure the development underpinnings of its activities.

Mr. Chairman, as events in the Gulf have demonstrated, the need for effective and timely provision of emergency and humanitarian assistance by the United Nations, including assistance for displaced persons and refugees, is of critical importance. We welcome the recommendation of the Working Group and by you today, indeed, to include in the revised regulations a provision for the Secretary-General to draw on the World Food Programme in providing humanitarian relief assistance. This will enable us to provide such assistance in a timely manner. To that end we will continue to coordinate fully with concerned organizations of the system, as well as with the efforts of non-governmental organizations. With strengthened authority and enlarged membership, the CFA will no doubt enjoy greater confidence of both donors and the recipient countries. This would definitely enhance the ability of the Committee to provide strong intergovernmental supervision for the work of WFP.

Last but not least, it is our sincere hope that with the envisaged changes, the Programme will enjoy even greater support from the international community. Your Committee will consider at its May Session the Pledging Target for 1992-1993. The Secretary-General would like to take this opportunity to call upon all governments in considering this matter to take fully into account the increasing needs for food aid as development assistance as well as for emergency purposes. The World Food Programme has proven to be an effective multilateral instrument for emergency and development assistance - with better governance it deserves greater support for its future activities. I am confident that such support will

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be reflected in an increase in contributions both in kind and in cash to the Programme.

The representative of the Director-General, FAO: In all the circumstances, in particular the consensus you reached at the beginning of this meeting and the statements made since then, which I have carefully noted, and at this stage, I do not think it is necessary for me to make another statement, but with your permission I would like to ask you to allow Mr. Moore, the Legal Counsel of the FAO, to take the microphone to give you some contingent information.

Legal Counsel, FAO: I would just like to confirm the information already given to you this afternoon and to inform you that in conformity with the request of the FAO Council at its Ninety-eighth Session in November 1990, the agreement regarding the Headquarters for the World Food Programme was signed at FAO Headquarters by the United Nations, FAO and the Italian Government on 15 March 1991. In the last round of negotiations between the UN and FAO and the Italian Government in September 1990, agreement was reached on a number of issues that had been outstanding regarding security provisions and the protection of the Organization and its staff members. These matters have now been resolved to the satisfaction of both the UN and FAO and the Director-General feels that the agreement, as signed, will maintain the status of the UN organizations in Italy.

The Director-General, as you have heard, is also pleased to announce that a series of interpretation agreements have also been signed at the same time as the WFP Headquarters Agreement. The first agreement provides for the interpretation of certain provisions in the FAO Headquarters Agreement and strengthens the position of the Organization with respect to its immunity from the jurisdiction of the courts of the host country and reaffirms the fact that the administration of the staff of the Organization is governed purely by the internal laws and rules of the Organization without any interference from the laws of the host country.

The second agreement provides for the extension of the interpretation set out in the first agreement to the new WFP Headquarters Agreement, thus consolidating the position of WFP and its staff members. The Director-General wishes publicly to thank the Italian Government for its understanding and cooperation in reaching agreement on these important issues which will serve to solidify the position of all international organizations of the UN system in Italy and to strengthen the ties of cooperation and friendship between these organizations and the host government.

The Director-General also wishes to thank the Italian Government once again for its generosity in agreeing to a further Exchange of Letters in October 1990, on the occasion of the World Food Day, providing for the reimbursement of rent for all headquarters premises rented both by FAO and by the UN/FAO World Food Programme. The agreement provides not only for the reimbursement of rent for all premises that the two rented, but also for the possibility of reimbursement for additional premises to be rented in the future should the need arise. Indeed, I understand that the WFP is already seeking to avail itself of this possibility. Due to its generosity, the Organization and the World Food Programme will be fully reimbursed for all rental costs incurred to cover the period until the Terme di Caracalla complex is completed and until the WFP Headquarters Agreement is ratified.

The Director-General regrets, however, that it has not yet been possible, due in part to the pressure placed on the Organization to conclude the agreement, to reach agreement with the Italian Government on the interpretation of one important provision in the FAO Headquarters Agreement that is also reflected in the new WFP Headquarters Agreement. It was under this provision almost three years ago that one FAO professional staff member was arrested and spent some time in prison on charges brought by his national government. The Director-

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General trusts, however, that the continuing negotiations on the interpretation of this provision can be brought to satisfactory conclusion to all parties in the near future, given the spirit of cooperation and understanding between the Organization and the Italian Government, so that such a situation should not arise for either the Organization [FAO] or WFP or indeed for any other UN organizational programme and so that the international staff members should not be placed in the same jeopardy in the future.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Well, I am not one who is disposed to count his chickens, as they say, before they are hatched and I don't have a prepared statement so you will have to submit yourselves to my miscellaneous "ramblings" on the occasion of today's historic decision. But, perhaps the first point that I do want to make, and it is to pick up one of the phrases of one of the delegates who spoke today, a great deal of thanks is owed to you, the Working Group, the UN Legal Counsel, the FAO Legal Counsel, the Secretary-General and the Director-General. But when you come right down to it, most is owed to the Committee, the CFA, but even beyond that, most is owed to the Member Governments of the Programme and of FAO. And the reason, of course, is that the decisions that were taken, and which have now found embodiment in legal language, were decisions that were arrived at, decisions of principle that were arrived at, not just by the membership of the CFA, but by virtually the whole membership of WFP and the FAO. This experiment has been unique in many ways and one way in which it has been especially unique has been the way in which the Committee has recognized that it should embrace the whole membership, that observers would speak on the same basis as delegates and, indeed, the Working Group itself had an unusual constitution in terms of its membership which meant that the whole membership could be assured that their interests were represented.

From that perspective, Mr. Chairman, it is an historic occasion not just for the decision that has been taken, but the process by which the decision was reached - not simply a decision by a consensus of this Committee, but a decision by consensus of the large majority of the FAO/WFP membership. So I would like, indeed, to thank and congratulate the Member Governments for what is, indeed, an historic decision. Again, one delegate this morning spoke of the decision as leading, in his Government's view, to a more responsible and responsive UN system. And indeed that is what we in WFP hope it will lead to and what it should lead to.

This Committee, these Member Governments involved, have done something very rare indeed in the whole United Nations system. They have stood back, taken a look at the functioning of an organization that has grown over the years, and whose work has changed and, in their wisdom, they have taken certain very important decisions about its future. Again, speaking for WFP, there are parts of this package, this balanced package, or package which on balance is balanced, as someone said; there are, of course, parts of this balanced package which WFP would like to see written differently and there are points that we would have liked to see included that have not been included. So, from our point of view also, it represents a compromise. But having said that, Mr. Chairman, I would have to say that on what I regard as the three most essential points, the decision you have taken is a good one.

First of all by enlarging the CFA, substantially enlarging it, you are making it a much more representative body. And as a more representative body, it becomes a more authoritative body. And that, indeed, is essential and desirable from every point of view of the WFP Secretariat. To have a representative and authoritative governing body is an important, very important achievement of the decision you have taken. And the third vital aspect, of which you have taken account, is the importance of having an Executive Director truly responsible to that enlarged and authoritative governing body.

So on the essential points, Mr. Chairman, I think that the package is indeed a balanced one, though it has, from our perspective, as well as everyone else's,

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some blemishes here and there that we would have done differently and would have liked to have seen done differently.

Mr. Chairman, the discussion today has thrown up one or two points on which I would like to make a few, so to speak, preliminary comments. The first relates to the issue of the financial regulations. Again from the perspective of the WFP Secretariat, the process as we have seen it is a sequential one. It is first essential that the decisions to amend the General Regulations and the Basic Texts are taken before, in fact, there can be any consequential changes. From our perspective, it would seem to be pre-judging matters enormously for the Secretariat to have taken the initiative to propose amended financial regulations before even the CFA, let alone the FAO and UN bodies, had decided whether they accepted the proposed changes. As I say, it would have been most presumptuous on our part to have started drafting such regulations before the whole process of intergovernmental approval had gone much further than it had. I also have to say that from our perspective the regulations are technical, they are essentially simply the writing out of the changes that you have agreed embodying all the relevant legislation, that is, all the legislation relevant to financial management into a single package. Hence it is a technical task. It is not a task as we would see of a political character such as amending the General Regulations and Basic Texts is. I am therefore a little bit puzzled by what seems to be the concern on the part of a few delegations that the draft General Regulations will contain surprises. They cannot really contain any surprises because they embody only what has already been agreed. For example, one of the new General Regulations, General Regulation 27(d) says, and I quote: "In all matters relating to the finances of the Programme, the Committee shall draw on the advice of the United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Finance Committee of FAO". It does not make provision for any other financial bodies and I do not see that the issue of creating further financial bodies would be arising in the context of the draft Regulations that I would be preparing.

I would also have to say that there is nothing in the proposed changes in the General Regulations that should give any cause for concern in relation to the future expenditure of the Programme. We receive from the FAO technical and administrative services. I have repeatedly said, and it is embodied in the General Regulations, that we hope, and indeed intend, to continue to utilize and hopefully expand our utilization of FAO technical services. Administrative services have always been provided on a value-for-money, fee-for-service basis and certainly there is nothing in my mind that suggests any significant change in relation to the provision of those administrative services at the present time or in the near future. Of course when, thanks to the Government of Italy - and I will come to this point again, too - we have our own headquarters, there will necessarily be some adjustments. So, again I would like to reassure any delegations that fear WFP is planning some sort of assault on the technical or other services - administrative and financial services - provided by the FAO. We have no such assault in mind.

The Committee, however, has decided that the Executive Director should prepare financial regulations. According to your decision they are to be submitted for your consideration as soon as possible. We see a rather tight timetable for preparing financial regulations in time for the Thirty-first CFA. The FAO Finance Committee meets from 7 to 16 May, which is of course immediately before the Thirty-first CFA which starts, I think, on 20 May. So there is really no gap in between the Finance Committee and the CFA. The ACABQ meets at the beginning of May. We ourselves as an organization are, to say the least, over-extended at the present time by virtue of the tremendous pressures on the organization occasioned by the many food emergencies all over the world and I am even having to utilize technical staff whose work is not involved at the present time with food emergencies to become involved. So it would be a considerable strain for the Programme to produce draft financial regulations and it would also be a very tight schedule to have the views of ACABQ and the Finance Committee in time for

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the Thirty-first CFA. However, in the light of the discussion, I will give very careful consideration to the drafting of the regulations and see if we cannot meet a timetable earlier than the Thirty-second CFA. But I would like to assure everyone that there will be no surprises, there are no surprises and cannot be any surprises - these are technical documents that will be drafted.

Mr. Chairman, I have said that this is an historic occasion and it is an historic decision in the UN system and I would have to add, Mr. Chairman, that you personally have played an historic role. As one of your colleagues in the Committee said this morning, you played a decisive role and indeed that was the case. Your patience, the tenacity with which you took hold of this task played an enormous part in its success. It has been a privilege indeed for WFP to work with you and we add our own very sincere thanks to those of your colleagues in paying tribute to your work. I think it is an outstanding achievement and the whole international community, not just we here in Rome, are in your debt.

Mr. Chairman, the next point I would like to allude to is one that has come up today and that is the Headquarters Agreement. I would like to add the very warm thanks of WFP to those who have congratulated the Italian Government on its generosity and indeed even its forbearance in this whole matter. I did not know very much about Headquarters Agreements until a few years ago. One has learnt more and more about them over time and I do know that the substance of the Agreement signed on Friday will stand as a tribute to the generosity and foresight of Italy. And the generosity and foresight that Italy has shown is especially remarkable at a time when the tide in other countries has been running against agreements of the scope and breadth of this one. Italy has demonstrated that it stands in the forefront of host states in its determination to do all that it can to facilitate the work of international organizations located on its soil.

I would also like to take advantage of the opportunity to thank both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO for having brought about the conclusion of this Agreement. I would particularly like to thank the dedicated work of the Legal Officers of both organizations in contributing to such a satisfactory result. Special tribute must be paid to the United Nations and its Legal Counsel in bringing about this happy result. I would also like to pay special tribute to the Legal Counsel, the Secretary-General and the representatives of the Secretary-General at our CFA meetings and in the meetings of the Working Group for the dispassionate, objective, yet constructive role that they have played throughout this whole business. It has been, indeed, gratifying for a United Nations civil servant - after all I am a United Nations civil servant - to find a degree of professionalism and collegiality so widespread in the system. So I would like to thank very much both the FAO and the United Nations and their Legal Counsels for their work in satisfactorily bringing about this new Headquarters Agreement. When we had the ceremony to sign the Agreement on Friday, I said that it marked, I believe, a new beginning in the relationship between FAO and WFP, and I believe that your decision today cements what from our point of view will, I believe, be a new relationship, a very constructive relationship, with our (I may call them now) sister agency in Rome. I believe that your decision today, the provision of the WFP Headquarters, augurs well for the future of both organizations, not simply for WFP but also for FAO, and the Director-General may count upon my full cooperation in bringing about a harmonious and productive relationship between the two organizations. As I look out the window, I see it is slightly, not overcast exactly, but a bit misty, but this morning again one of your colleagues spoke of today as being a pleasant and beautiful morning. Well, that is a metaphor for what I believe will be the future relationship between WFP, the United Nations and FAO. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN: I must say, it has been one of the most beautiful statements I have heard. Thank you very much for that very encouraging statement. May I also, and on behalf of the Working Group, thank all of you for the very kind words you

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have addressed to us. I think it has been a special occasion and whatever has been achieved has been because of the complete involvement of the membership. You see, when we were having meetings in the Working Group, sometimes I felt I was chairing meetings to elect a Pope while I would wait for the white smoke. But our meetings were completely devoid of intrigues, so we thank you very much for this fullest support you have given to us.

DRAFT AGENDA FOR THE THIRTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE CFA
PROJET D'ORDRE DU JOUR POUR LA TRENTE ET UNIEME SESSION DU CPA
BORRADOR DE PROGRAMA PARA EL 31O. PERIODO DE SESIONES DEL CPA

We do have an agenda, a draft agenda, we have an item actually, which is the agenda for the Thirty-first Session of CFA and it appears in document CFA:Special Session/2, so I think we should address this question now and see whether we can finish this work today. As I say, I have already requested the Secretary to see whether the interpreters can be around longer so that we can finish today, if this is possible, and I think it should be possible. Point of order from Pakistan.

POINT OF ORDER
POINT D'ORDRE
PUNTO DE ORDEN

The representative of Pakistan: Before you move further you said that you would like to continue beyond six o'clock. That would not be agreeable. It will not be possible to continue beyond six o'clock for certain reasons and, if the need arises - I apologize to other members of the Committee but it is not really possible - we would be willing to come tomorrow morning.

The representative of Germany: I would, on behalf of my delegation, strongly appeal to you to make an effort to finish tonight. It would save us a lot of money, we can catch earlier planes and go back to our work in capitals.

CHAIRMAN: I'll give the floor to Pakistan but let us not spoil the good atmosphere. All is well that ends well. So I think the draft agenda (I'll give the floor to Pakistan) the draft agenda is a very simple thing. In fact we can finish it in two minutes. Actually you just allow me to say "it is so decided" and then we go home - but Pakistan has the floor.

The representative of Pakistan: Actually, we would like to finish the draft agenda in three minutes and we would like to finish with you at six o'clock, but the fact is that this is the month of Ramadan for all those people who are observing the fast. We break our fast at 6:20 and we have to go to our houses so it is not possible really to continue beyond six o'clock. There are certain important items on the agenda on which we would like to express our views. If we can complete before six o'clock we have no objection, but if we are going to continue discussing it then we would rather come and discuss it tomorrow.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Pakistan. Can we finish it before 6 o'clock? Let us start. Sweden, you have the floor, but let's finish it before 6 o'clock.

The representative of Sweden: In order to quickly finish, maybe before 6 o'clock, from the side of Sweden we have absolutely no problem with the proposed agenda.

The representative of the United Kingdom: We welcome the opportunity to discuss these procedural questions because it is our view that the regular sessions of the CFA spend too much time on procedural issues. The basic question here is how can the session be organized so that the CFA can discuss and reach decisions on important matters before it in the shortest possible time, that we must not regard a time limit of one week as an end in itself. We agree that a rapporteur should produce a narrative report, but we also see a need to consider the

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possibility of setting up a small drafting group to draw up conclusions on items 5 and 7 and perhaps on other items which may be added to the agenda.

We are concerned about the proposal to consider all three financial items in a limited membership sub-committee. We are strongly opposed to any suggestion or implication that these items have lesser importance than general policy items. We would prefer discussion of all three in plenary, but could reluctantly accept that items 9, and possibly 10, could be handled in this way. However, we feel that item 11, which has a close relationship to the governance issue, must be taken in plenary. In any case, if a sub-committee is set up, how would it report to plenary? The committee could find time for an additional two plenary sessions on Friday, the 24th of May, if report adoption were to be deferred until the 28th of May. Finally, we would like to know if the views of the ACABQ and the FAO Finance Committee will be available to the CFA on items 10 and 11, as suggested by the Twenty-eighth CFA. Will documents for these items be issued sufficiently early to enable delegations to submit technical questions in writing beforehand?

The representative of Pakistan: Much of what I would have liked to say has been covered by my U.K. colleague which has made my task a bit easier. Firstly, though my delegation was one of the delegations which felt that the time of one week for the next CFA would be sufficient. After having reflected and looked at the agenda, we feel that, if the need arises, this should be expanded. The primary reason being that apart from the normal important matters relating to budget and finances, there are the two important items 5 and 7 which have been on the anvil of discussion for a very long time which have to be discussed exhaustively and on which the CFA will have to reach broad-based and important conclusions. That is the item on the review of food aid policies and programmes and the role of the WFP in the nineties and the Review of the IEFR modalities. We, for one, would like at least three days, full work days, devoted to these two items, rather than one and a half days, or rather one day with the evening session as proposed now.

The next point is what our colleague from the UK had said and that is on dispensing with the drafting committee. We would like to have a drafting committee for the very reason that these items and some of the other items on the agenda are very important where a drafting committee has become essential. However, we could go with the suggestion made by the U.K. to have a drafting committee on these items and dispense with it for the other items and have two or three rapporteurs, if necessary.

Regarding the establishment of a committee on budgetary matters, we do not support this; these are important items which should be discussed in the plenary itself and we feel that this proposal cannot be supported by our delegation - that is a sub-committee on budgetary matters.

Finally, coming to the annotated agenda and the first suggestion which we believe was flowing from the recommendation of the Working Group as had been originally drafted regarding the appointment of the Executive Director, the first sentence now seems to be overtaken by events and is not really a consultation to be followed in the appointment of the next Executive Director, but rather to look at the whole ambit, the policy issues relating to the appointment of the Executive Director and we feel that this would come under either a separate agenda item or under the agenda item 13 and not under agenda item 4.

The representative of Germany: I appreciate the collective efforts to try to conclude before 6 o'clock because, of course it was not our intention to in any way disrespect the religious traditions of some of our members and it may be consoling to note that we are willing to come to Rome for the next CFA meeting on Whitsun Monday which is a holiday in my country and this is the third Whitsun

Monday holiday in a row where I am on the road, but given the importance of CFA, I will neglect my family accordingly and be here.

We do appreciate the efforts of WFP to reduce the meeting time and we are grateful for similar efforts made by IFAD since we live in an increasingly complex international world which, given the limited manpower that we have in our administration, constitutes a growing strain on our human physical and financial resources and Rome is not the only place where we have to attend. Therefore, we are very appreciative of the efforts to rationalize the proceedings and a lot that has been said by our British colleague does merit our support.

We have no problems with the proposals made and I would add that in the future, from next year on, if we have 42 members, we have to rationalize proceedings even more, and we might have to proceed to sub-committees that would then directly report to CFA. The main point for us is I am always in favour of a rapporteur and I have problems with drafting groups which is well-known here, that whatever is decided for the next CFA, that the real decisions are in plenary. My problems with drafting groups were, when I first came here two years ago, that we had general discussions here and the negotiations took place in the drafting group, with not the optimum of glasnost and democracy. So, whatever is decided then, decisions have to be made in the plenary. Once again, we support the one week's time. I would simply remind our colleagues, as was mentioned, 28 May would be a possibility since we will have a subsequent meeting of IFAD. There is a certain interlinkage timewise, but we should try our very best to conclude our deliberations during that week. Thank you.

The representative of Brazil: It is pretty much along the same lines of the three previous speakers. Regarding the matter of the financial items on the agenda, I also think it would not be worth creating a sub-committee now. I think the potential economy of time would be more than negatively compensated by the lack in transparency and also there would be this problem of how reporting would be done. So I support what was said. I think this should be discussed in the plenary. With regard to the rapporteur, I am flexible on that. I think there is merit in the idea of having perhaps a rapporteur for some items or a drafting group for the other ones, but then I would tend to agree with the distinguished delegate of Germany when he said that there is always the danger that the negotiation may happen in the drafting group rather than in the plenary. To sum up, I think the idea of the rapporteur is good, but we have to have enough time for consideration of the report in the plenary.

Le représentant de la France: Au sujet de l'organisation des travaux de la trente et unième session, je voudrais faire trois observations: deux qui vont dans un sens très positif et la troisième qui est une réserve.

Alors premièrement, je suis très satisfait que le Directeur exécutif, faisant droit à ce que nous lui demandions en décembre dernier, ait bien voulu admettre qu'une semaine pleine, à condition qu'elle dure six jours pleins, soit suffisante pour contenir l'ensemble de nos débats, et j'approuve donc pleinement la réduction du calendrier, qui a été initialement proposé pour durer deux semaines, à six jours de travail.

Deuxièmement, je considère bien entendu que le point 5 est le point le plus important de tous nos débats, celui qui concerne l'examen des politiques et programmes d'aide alimentaire dans les années 90. A ce sujet, je relève qu'il y a deux séances de trois heures qui sont prévues pour l'examen de ce point 5. Je souhaite qu'elles puissent suffire à condition que le temps soit bien employé. Je relève également, dans l'ordre du jour commenté, qu'au cours de ces deux séances nous aurons comme thème d'étude à la fois l'étude conjointe Banque mondiale/PAM sur l'aide alimentaire en Afrique et l'étude de la FAO sur l'aide alimentaire dans les années 90 qui a déjà été abordée dans une autre enceinte la semaine dernière, je veux dire dans l'enceinte du Comité de sécurité

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alimentaire. J'insiste en effet sur la nécessité qu'il y ait un suivi, une relation entre les débats qui existent sur le thème de l'aide alimentaire au Comité de sécurité alimentaire à la FAO et à notre Comité des politiques et programmes d'aide alimentaire qui aura lieu dans deux mois maintenant.

Alors ma troisième observation, elle a déjà été abordée par plusieurs des orateurs qui m'ont précédés. Je suis moi-même plutôt hostile à la création d'un sous-comité des questions budgétaires; je pense que cela ne vous étonnera pas. Quand ce matin je faisais une réserve sur le Règlement financier, je disais: attention, je ne veux pas de la création d'un organe subsidiaire en ce qui concerne les questions financières. Or précisément, j'en vois un apparaître ici, un sous-comité qui serait composé, selon une méthode éprouvée vous dit-on, de dix à douze délégations représentant un nombre égal de pays développés et de pays en développement. Alors est-ce là la volonté des pays en développement qui précisément ont voulu modifier l'équilibre des organes du Programme alimentaire mondial? Et ce n'est pas non plus ma volonté que de voir apparaître tout de suite un sous-comité des questions financières. Alors je souhaite que nous ayons ces questions budgétaires fort importantes en séance plénière.

Le <u>représentant du Congo</u>: Nous aussi nous ne voudrions pas allonger le temps qui nous est imparti pour des raisons évidentes. Nous n'avons pas de choix précis en ce qui concerne la question du rapporteur ou d'un comité de rédaction. Nous n'avons pas de préférence. Nous serons tout à fait acquis au consensus qui pourrait se dégager au niveau de notre Comité, et si nous avons tenu à prendre la parole c'est pour vous dire que nous nous associons tout à fait à l'avis de ceux qui pensent qu'aussi bien les questions 9, 10 que 11 doivent être traitées en plénière. Elles sont aussi importantes que les autres et je ne veux pas encore une fois de plus m'étaler là-dessus; vous connaissez les raisons pour lesquelles nous sommes pour que ces questions soient abordées en plénière, raisons évidentes qui ont déjà été abordées tant par les pays développés que par les pays en développement: transparence et nécessité que tout le monde puisse participer aux débats et donner son point de vue.

The <u>representative of China</u>: (Original language Chinese): My statement is very brief. I would like to touch upon two points. First, since the Thirty-first Session of CFA, we have many important issues to discuss. Therefore, we agree with the representative of Pakistan that we should set up a drafting committee instead of just designating one rapporteur to draft something to finalize this work.

Second, we also agree that the financial regulations should be discussed by the plenary, not discussed just within the financial groups.

<u>CHAIRMAN</u>: So what is the agreement? I do not know. Mr. Ingram? China was the last speaker. If there are no more speakers, I will give the floor to Mr. Ingram. I see that there are no more, so Mr. Ingram will have the floor.

<u>EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR</u>: Well I think it is fairly clear from the discussion that the session will extend into the second week. I think that we ought to seek though to limit it to one or two days in the second week, rather than a whole two weeks, because it is very expensive each day that we meet. But it clearly must go into the second week from the comments made.

Secondly, the proposal for a budgetary committee seems not to find favour. The covering note points out that the CFA always did have such a committee until the Twentieth Session. In other words, the discussion of all financial items in plenary began only with the Twentieth Session. So it is not a radical, new proposal. For many, many years the Committee discussed financial and budgetary matters in a Committee which reported to the plenary exactly in the same way as the Sub-Committee on Projects reports to the plenary. Its report was discussed and amended, or not amended, and then adopted. However, from the Secretariat's point of view there is no advantage in a sub-committee, which is why we dropped

it at the Twentieth Session. We are very happy not to have it. It does not mean the downgrading, the proposal never implied the downgrading of the importance of the budgetary financial items. Experience has shown that it takes less time to give detailed answers to questions if you are in a smaller forum because it enables delegates to seek further points of clarification much more readily. But in view of the attitude of the Committee, we will have all the financial items discussed in plenary.

As regards item 9, all of those reports have long ago been considered by the ACABQ and the FAO Finance Committee. Indeed they have been discussed in the FAO Council and so they are pretty old items, but nevertheless, under the audited accounts, I am sure some delegates will have points they wish to raise.

As regards item 10, they will all be before the ACABQ and the Finance Committee in its coming spring sessions.

As regards a drafting committee versus rapporteur or a hybrid, which has been advocated by some, I think I will simply ask the Secretariat to continue consultations so that by the time the session begins there will either be a consensus on one alternative or the other or on something else. I think it is best left aside whether it is a rapporteur or a drafting committee. As the distinguished delegate of Germany has said, his only concern is that the decisions should be taken by the CFA and not by a lesser committee. That seems to me entirely consistent with the position that those who have spoken have taken on the issue of a finance/budget sub-committee. They do not want decisions taken by a sub-committee. This would suggest to me that the logic of the Committee's position is to favour a rapporteur, given sufficient time though for his report to be before the Committee and carefully considered by it before its adoption. However, as I have said, I will recommend that the Secretariat consult further with delegations. So, to sum up: A session which extends by several days into the second week; no budget and finance committee; and the question of whether to have a rapporteur or a drafting committee is left undecided for the time being.

CHAIRMAN: Could you, while taking the floor - and I will give it first to Germany and then to Colombia - see whether this summary meets with your approval because time is running out and, we still have the report of this session to be adopted and I would like to see when you want it to be adopted. If you want to end at six o'clock, it means we have to meet tomorrow. And, if we are going to meet tomorrow, is it in the morning or in the afternoon? Or can we finish everything by six o'clock? You see, so bear those points in mind.

The representative of Germany: While I am grateful for Mr. Ingram's concern that we might not be in a position to conclude our business within a week, I would like to reiterate my appeal and insofar make reservations about this. We must conclude in one week. Even the World Bank and the IMF have a joint annual meeting and conduct their business within two and one-half days with a very tight agenda and are dedicated to leaving procedural questions aside to the extent possible. So, I would be very reluctant now to consider any extension and I would like to remind us, that in an attempt to rationalize things and to avoid unnecessary travel expenses, we are presently negotiating with IFAD to agree on a subsequent date. To my knowledge, in their prudence, they have conceded a buffer date which is, I think, Monday, the 28th, and they want to commence their Governing Council on Tuesday, the 29th, and there should be no ambiguity because we owe respect for the independence of IFAD. So, I think we should all feel very strongly committed, even with evening sessions, to conclude during the preceding week - we have already the Saturday. If, for whatever reasons, let us say the SCP report has to be formally adopted, it can be done on Monday morning, but that should be about it.

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And one thing on the sub-committees, I just leave it with you for thought - for the time when we have an enlarged committee, let's say next year onwards. Our understanding of a sub-committee is that it is not a pre-negotiating committee, but that it has a certain filter function, discussing things that are not of a political nature and then submitting its recommendations or findings, whatever, to the full plenary, so decisions continue to be taken by the plenary whether we have a sub-committee or not. But they can, as an auxiliary body, relieve us from the bulk of work that we would otherwise have to conduct in the plenary. Thank you.

El representante de Colombia: Sr. Presidente, tenemos la impresión de que el actual debate podría contradecir en cierta medida la opinión que prevaleció en el anterior periodo de sesiones cuando todos estábamos de acuerdo en reducir la duración de las reuniones del Comité. Por ello apoyamos en la primera parte de su declaración el colega Dr. Fischer de Alemania: debemos de hacer el esfuerzo de concluir el próximo periodo de sesiones en seis días; no habría sub-comite financiero; todos los temas serían discutidos en plenaria; a los temas más importantes se les asignaría el tiempo suficiente; y comparto las observaciones de Pakistán y China sobre la conveniencia de tener un comité de redacción pero, si en vez del comité de redacción tenemos un relator, esto nos permitiría que pudiéramos dentro de los seis días celebrar sesiones nocturnas si fuese necesario. En esa forma, sobre todo si, como lo esperamos, vamos a escoger un buen relator, pensamos que podríamos concluir nuestros trabajos en seis días.

The representative of Pakistan: I thought we were finishing and I was going to say I support what the Executive Director said, but it seems that we are opening this discussion further and we want to continue this. Firstly, I would like to know actually: Are we going to adopt a report for this session or not? If we are going to adopt a report for this session, then perhaps we should meet tomorrow to adopt that report and we could continue this discussion tomorrow, after having had some informal discussion. I would like the floor after I get a reply on this - I would like to have the floor on the other points.

CHAIRMAN: On the adoption of the report, the Secretary has the floor.

SECRETARY: I think this is the sovereign right of the Committee. I mean if the Committee wants to adopt a formal report, the Secretariat is in the process of writing a draft report, but if it is the wish of the Committee to say that the decisions which have been taken by the Committee should be recorded by the Secretariat and therefore should be used for the report, that is your decision. But it depends on how you wish to organize your work.

CHAIRMAN: That is a very clever answer. Pakistan, you want to take the floor again?

The representative of Pakistan: After Mr. Ngongi had kept so quiet throughout the Working Group sessions, I didn't think he would come out with such an answer. Mr. Chairman, I am not particular about having the report as long as we have the decision very clearly reflected. But in regard to the CFA session, I am very particular about having more time on items 5 and 7. If that can be fitted in within this one week, six days' time, I have no objection. I would like items 5 and 7 to be taken up as the first two items of discussion on the agenda and, after that, we have the other items following. There is a suggestion I have heard which is that the last Saturday of the SCP session be included in the CFA. I do not have any objection to that. Board Members will be here for the SCP, we could include the Saturday in the CFA rather than having that in the SCP, but I feel we must have a drafting committee because it is different ... I am not talking about a drafting committee which is going to negotiate on decisions, but a drafting committee which has to present a certain text for those decisions which have been taken. Sometimes there are decisions which are at variance. If you bring them to the plenary, you are not going to have an agreed text and a drafting committee facilitates that text. There are some very important items,

particularly items 5 and 7, on which a drafting committee becomes very important. So, I think that we must have a drafting committee. There is also a possibility that, on the first day, the Executive Director's reception could be made slightly later. We could have another evening session on the first day which will give another extra three hours of interpretation. We could also start at nine o'clock, in the morning, which is quite possible, this being summer. We could make an early start, but we must have more time for discussion on these items.

The representative of Australia: Our clear preference is for the six-day timetable as proposed. We would prefer the use of a rapporteur, finding that the reports of drafting committees take just as long in plenary to iron out as rapporteurs' reports do, and we are amenable to the use of a sub-committee if that's necessary to achieve the six-day timetable.

The representative of the United States of America: Much of what I wanted to say has already been said both by my German colleague and my Australian colleague, but for the record we share a preference for a six-day meeting. If it is required, I would prefer, in order to maintain that six-day schedule, that we do avail ourselves of the rapporteur system. We have done so before; I think with very good results. Similarly, if it is judged that a sub-committee-approach to the somewhat perfunctory, in my judgement, or pro forma items under the budget and financial issues be examined by a sub-committee and then elucidated to the plenary, if that saves time, we would favour that as well.

Under that heading, though, I do want to make one point that is important at least to my delegation and my Government, and that is the sorts of decisions we make for the existing CFA is one issue, the kinds of procedural decisions we make for the CFA envisaged in the decision we reached today is another. I think if we are to keep our meetings within reasonable limits, then we will need to find new procedures, I suspect - reasonable limits of time and control. Sub-committees are not necessarily decision-making bodies. Certainly, the Finance Committee of the FAO is not a decision-making body. It is an advisory body to the Council, and I make that point.

With respect to the decisions we make for the next CFA, I think I have made my preferences known. The important one is that we try to conclude our business within six days.

The representative of Tanzania: Part of what I wanted to say has already been said by the delegate from the United States, but I thought maybe this is not the right time to start arguing on whether to have one week or an extra week. Maybe it would be more prudent for the Secretariat to consult with members and take the majority view because I think it is important that really we stick to one week as far as the session is concerned. My experience has always been that the longer the sessions, the less the concentration, especially as the days go on, and sometimes we have some members finding some other activities instead of attending the sessions. So, my delegation thinks that the time given here is proper. If there is disagreement (to me it seems that there are very few who would like to have extra time), then the Secretariat can consult with members.

The other thing which I would like to point out is that as far as the drafting committee is concerned, I think it is acceptable. The drafting committee could be an organ which will help us draft points which will then be discussed during the plenary session.

And the question of sub-committees which has also been pointed out is not a bad idea. Sometimes, sub-committees do work extra time. Sometimes, they work when the others are somewhere else, but they don't make the decisions. The decisions are made by the plenary sessions. And, therefore, we think that really, as far as the time is concerned, the Secretariat could consult with members and the drafting committee should be there so that it will make the work of the plenary

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session a bit easier.

CHAIRMAN: I still have Sweden and Japan and then El Salvador and Argentina, and we have ten minutes to six. Germany is asking for the floor, and also Canada. If we are to end at six, we have to meet tomorrow again. I will give you the floor, but two minutes each.

The representative of Sweden (official language English): Seré muy breve, Sr. Presidente. Tal cual como fuera dicho por mi colega de Tanzania, que apoyamos en la mayor parte de los puntos, y también como fuera dicho por el Embajador Bula Hoyos y muchos otros, creemos que seis días es suficiente; sin embargo, creemos que el Secretario puede consultar y a través de consultas suficientemente amplias se puede asegurar el uso efectivo del tiempo para el CPA/31. Como una propuesta muy cándida, Sr. Presidente, tal vez se podria disminuir un poco el tiempo de la recepción del Director Ejecutivo el lunes de modo que una parte de esa sesión se pudiera utilizar como una sesión nocturna y de ese modo ampliar con tres horas de trabajo uno de los temas que requieren mayor tiempo.

The representative of Japan: My delegation would also like to make clear its view concerning this matter. We would like to draw your attention to the last line of page one of CFA:Special Session/2. It says that members should be brief in their interventions and that the Session would start on time. If we respect this point, I believe that we can finish all discussion within one week. My delegation is also of the view that the financial and budgetary matters should be discussed in plenary. Every member country should have enough chance to discuss [about] this important matter. If we set up sub-committees, we will have difficulty in choosing the members of the sub-committee. Concerning the drafting committee matter, my delegation prefers the rapporteur system.

The representative of Germany: I continue to have difficulty with the suggestion that the Secretariat does some "sounding". We have to decide here, and I would once again like to point out and remind all our colleagues that IFAD, with its Governing Council, is kind enough to convene its meeting after the CFA, so we cannot leave this in the open. We owe it to them, and I have to dance at both weddings, therefore I must know now whether we have the courage, the self-discipline, to agree that we conclude business in six days.

CHAIRMAN: I think that if Germany were in the Chair, we would have finished this a long time ago! May I suggest that the meeting goes on for six days, and you adopt your report on the morning of the 28th, which will be on Monday, if need be. You can adopt it on the sixth day, but if not on the sixth day, then on Monday morning; the first thing you adopt the report. That will be before the IFAD meeting. Does this make sense to you? Shall we agree on this point? That was very hard.

It is so decided
Il est ainsi décidé
Se decide así

The representative of Canada: I welcome that decision. I think that there are only two points that I wish to make, and one was with regard to the record of today's meeting. From our point of view we would be quite satisfied with the Secretariat's record of decisions to be circulated by the Chair. The second point was simply that I think that the only decision we have to make about the Thirty-first Session of the CFA is indeed to agree on the dates, but the workings of the Thirty-first Session of the CFA obviously will be determined by that Session when it meets. With your suggestion I think that you have put the dates on the table, and we have agreed; and I would think that we have our agenda firmly under control for today.

CHAIRMAN: I really support that.

El representante de El Salvador: En forma muy breve mi delegación a estas alturas de los debates se residirá a una cuestion que preocupa al grupo latinoamericano y del Caribe. En atención al mandato que este grupo me ha dado, deseo manifestar nuestra preocupacion porque al final de los debates de esta sesion extraordinaria, el documento que contiene el informe del grupo de trabajo incluya las modificaciones que para el texto en español le hicimos llegar, por su medio, a la Secretaria del CPA.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, this can be confirmed. It shall be done.

El representante de Argentina: Sr. Presidente, mi delegación quisiera hacer solamente una pregunta: acabamos de escuchar al Sr. Ngongi diciendo que el Comité podia decidir si aprobaba un informe o si dejaba a la Secretaria encargada de elaborarlo. El representante de Canadá ha dicho que él prefiere esta última solución: que la Secretaria puede tener unas notas o vaya a saber qué de esta sesión. Yo lo que pregunto es lo siguiente: hay un reglamento del Comité que yo presumo que no sólo se aplica a las sesiones ordinarias sino también a las extraordinarias; ese reglamento que yo sepa no ha sido suspendido por el Comité y en su Articulo XIV dice: "en cada periodo de sesiones el Comité aprobará un informe en el que se harán constar sus pareceres, recomendaciones y resoluciones, incluso el criterio de la minoria cuando así se solicite". Nosotros quisiéramos saber, Sr. Presidente, si este Comité no aprueba un informe øqué cosa es lo que se va a elevar al Consejo de la FAO y al ECOSOC que tendrán que decidir sobre lo que el CPA acaba de decidir?

CHAIRMAN: May I suggest again that in order to shorten the discussion, after the intervention by Argentina we agree that there shall be a short report from this Session which can be in this case adopted tomorrow. But a short report. So that we have a report emerging from this meeting. Is that what Argentina meant? That was her question, that the rules have not been suspended, and therefore this Special Session is also expected to submit a report under the Rules of Procedure. If this is the case, may I suggest that we do not belabour this point: That there be a report from here, and that we have a draft report which you can consider and adopt.

The representative of the United States of America: Just a question, Mr. Chairman, posed to the Secretariat. Is there a verbatim being kept of this and will that form part of the report, presumably?

SECRETARY: Yes.

El representante de Colombia: Sr. Presidente, tal como se ha hecho en otros organismos, nosotros creemos que el Comité puede delegar en Ud. la responsabilidad de que a nombre nuestro Ud. apruebe un proyecto de informe muy resumido que contenga sobre todo las decisiones, proyecto que seria preparado por la Secretaria. Nos resistimos, Sr. Presidente, a reunirnos de nuevo mañana.

The representative of Denmark: I would like to strongly support the proposal made by Colombia. I think that the bulk of the report from this meeting is contained in the report from the Working Group, and that is a major decision which we have taken today. The other decision which we have taken today is the date of the Thirty-first Session of the CFA. I think we can entrust it in your and the Secretariat's hands to write that down on a piece of paper.

CHAIRMAN: I prepare this again, as proposed by Colombia.

It is so decided
Il est ainsi décidé
Se decide así

The representative of Pakistan: Before we throw down the gavel, I don't have any

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objection to this procedure. I am part of the Working Group, and there were other countries who raised other views. If they are satisfied with this type of reporting, I have no objection. What I would like to understand about the next session is have we now agreed only on the dates and not on the timetable, not on the drafting committee: if this is the position, then the delegation of Pakistan has no objections.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is only on the timetable. No, it is not on the timetable, it is on the six days, including the morning of the 28th, to adopt the report. So I think with that understanding, the Committee decides along the lines proposed by Colombia and supported by Denmark.

It is so decided
Il est ainsi décidé
Se decide así

What next? The reception. So let us meet downstairs. I would like to reiterate my personal appreciation for the excellent support which you have extended. I am very grateful on behalf of the Working Group and, of course, on behalf of the Bureau of the CFA for the excellent support you have given us. I want to thank each and everyone of you. I thank the Secretariat representatives, Mr. Ingram, in particular, for the excellent job that he has done, and everybody else who participated in this: the interpreters, translators, everybody. This meeting stands adjourned.

The meeting rose at 17.55 hours
La séance est levée à 17.55 h
Se levanta la sesión a las 17.55 horas

ANNEX VI

Delegates registered at the First Special Session of the CFA were as follows:

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Australia:	Mr. L.R. Brownhall
Bangladesh:	H.E. Mr. W. Rahman; Mr. A.K.M. Fazley Rabbi*
Belgium:	Mr. F. Roux
Brazil:	Mr. P. Estivallet de Mesquita
Burundi:	Mr. L. Naniwe
Canada:	Mr. A. Wright; Ms. C. Theauvette*; Ms. S. Robin*
China:	H.E. Mr. Zhen Huan Li; Ms. Zheng Xuan Zhu*; Mr. J. Gong*
Colombia:	H.E. Mr. G. Bula Hoyos; Ms. O.C. Fernandez*; Ms. M. Hurtado*
Congo:	Mr. M. Mombouli
Cuba:	H.E. Mr. J. Nuiry Sanchez; Ms. A.M. Navarro*
Denmark:	Mr. H.J. Kristensen; Mr. J. Glistrup*; Mr. J. Pontoppidan*
Egypt:	Mr. Y.A. Hamdi; Mr. M. Samy*
Finland:	Ms. G. Kurten
France:	H.E. Mr. J. Warin; Mr. J.P. Poly*
Germany:	Mr. F. Fischer; Mr. A. Baier*; Mr. G. Lührs*
Guinea:	Mr. I. Kaba*; Mr. D. Cissoko*
Hungary:	Ms. M. Galvolgyi
India:	Mr. V. Bhagwan
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